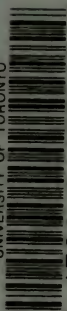
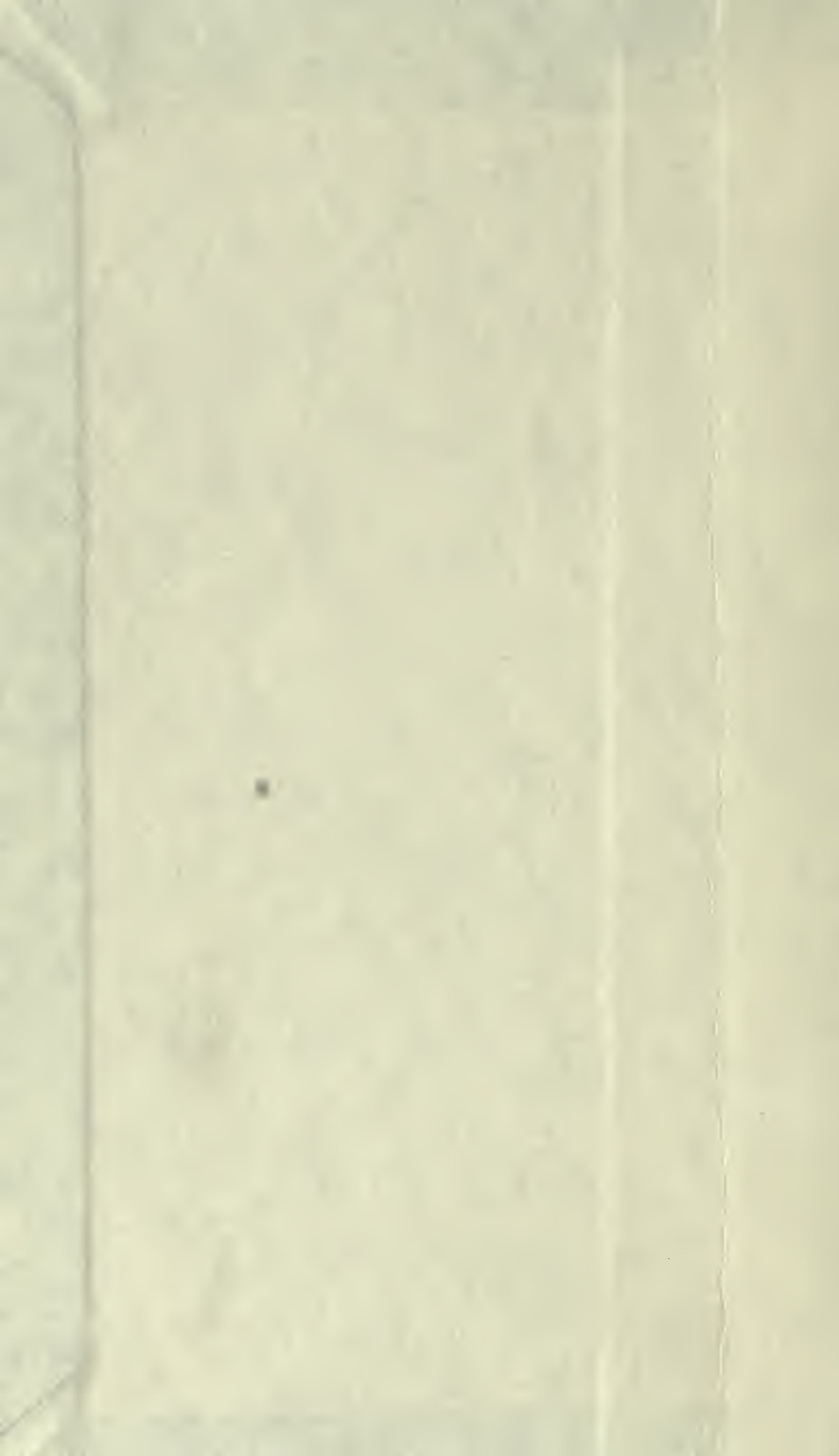


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 01152395 8





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

EX 75
M 17

ASSYRIAN GRAMMAR

WITH

CHRESTOMATHY AND GLOSSARY

BY

SAMUEL A. B. MERCER

PH. D., D. D.

PROFESSOR OF HEBREW AND OLD TESTAMENT IN THE WESTERN
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CHICAGO
RECTOR OF THE SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH
AND EDITOR OF ITS JOURNAL
EDITOR OF THE ANGLICAN THEOLOGICAL REVIEW

LONDON

LUZAC & CO.

46 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.

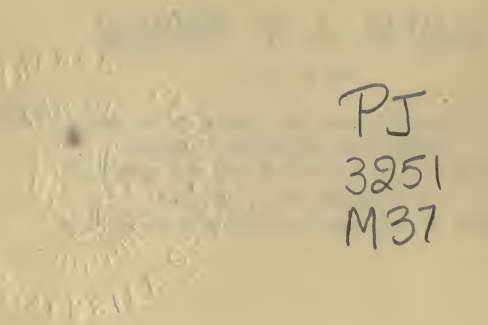
1921

365125
15. 4. 39.

STATE OF NEW YORK

1905

IN SENATE



PJ
3251
M37

TO

FRITZ HOMMEL

SCHOLAR TEACHER AND FRIEND

THIS LITTLE BOOK IS DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN THREE VOLUMES

PREFACE

Experience in teaching Semitic languages has taught me that the beginner needs a text-book which is both simple and also well supplied with exercises. Hitherto no such book for the study of Assyrian has appeared in any modern language. There are books in English, French, German and Italian for beginners, but none of them are provided with exercises. The larger grammars are reference books and unsuited for the use of beginners. The book most generally used in the study of the Assyrian language is DELITZSCH's *Assyrische Lesestücke*. But everyone complains of its difficulty for the beginner.

Assyrian is difficult. Nor have compilers of Assyrian grammars done much to make it attractive to the student. It is with this in mind that I have prepared this little book. I have divided the grammar and syntax into chapters or lessons, and supplied each chapter with copious exercises. I am sure that if the student works through these lessons with care and diligence he will have no trouble with the reading exercises which follow.

The beginner should first *memorise* the *Simple Syllables*. These are fundamental and occur most frequently in all cuneiform texts. He should *read* chapter two with care, and so acquaint himself with the *Ideograms* as to be able easily to refer to them in his later work. Chapter three should also be *read* with care, looking up each sign in the Sign List at the end of the book. Chapter four is for further practice in the Sign List. The aim thus far has been to acquaint the student with his signs. A careful

reading of chapter five is all that is necessary. But the pronouns, verbs, nouns, adjectives, numerals, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions, chapters six to twenty-seven, should be *committed to memory*, and the exercises on each lesson should be carefully read. Read the Syntax carefully and do the exercises with diligence. After the Chrestomathy is finished the student should read some of the longer passages in DELITZSCH's *Lesestücke* (which he should own), and then he will be prepared, with the assistance of BRÜNNOW, *A Classified List*, Leyden, 1889, and DELITZSCH's *Assyrisches Handwörterbuch*, Leipzig, 1896, for independent reading.

The author's object has been to make this book as brief and concise as possible. He warns students against thinking that they can acquire an adequate knowledge of Assyrian without much memory-work. If the above directions are followed, the author feels that the object for which the book has been prepared will be attained — namely, to add to the number of students interested in the study of Assyrian.

It remains only to thank my pupil, Mr. KELLER, for arranging the vocabulary, and to express my appreciation of the excellent work done by the *Akademische Buchdruckerei F. Straub*, Munich. For many hints I have to thank my former teacher, Professor HOMMEL, who also very kindly read the proof.

Samuel A. B. Mercer

Hibbard Egyptian Library,
Western Theological Seminary,
Chicago.

May 10, 1921.

CONTENTS

GRAMMAR			
CHAPTERS	SECTIONS		PAGE
	§ 1	Introduction	I
Ch. I,	§ 2—4	Simple Syllables	3
„ II,	§ 5—9	Other Syllables, Ideograms and Deter- minatives	6
„ III,	§ 10—11	Sign List	13
„ IV,	§ 12—15	Syllabaries	16
„ V,	§ 16—19	Phonology	18
„ VI,	§ 20—24	Personal Pronoun	20
„ VII,	§ 25—30	Other Pronouns	21
„ VIII—XII,	§ 31—46	The Strong Verb	23
„ XIII,	§ 47—49	Verbs with an initial <i>n</i>	34
„ XIV,	§ 50—52	Verbs with a weak initial letter	35
„ XV,	§ 53—55	Verbs with a weak medial letter	38
„ XVI,	§ 56—58	Verbs with a weak final letter	40
„ XVII,	§ 59—61	Other irregular verbs	41
„ XVIII,	§ 62—63	The Verb with Suffixes	42
„ XIX—XXI,	§ 64—75	The Noun	44
„ XXII,	§ 76—78	Nouns with Suffixes	49
„ XXIII,	§ 79—82	The Adjective	50
„ XXIV,	§ 83—87	Numerals	51
„ XXV,	§ 88—96	Adverbs	53
„ XXVI,	§ 97—99	Prepositions	56
„ XXVII,	§ 100—102	Conjunctions	57

SYNTAX

Ch. XXVIII,	§ 103—107	The Noun, Adjective and Numerals	59
„ XXIX,	§ 108—111	Verbal Nouns and the Finite Verb	61
„ XXX,	§ 112—115	The Simple and Compound Sentence	62
„ XXXI,	§ 116	Model Analysis (Asurb., Rassam Cyl. I, 57—68)	64

VIII

	PAGE
CHRESTOMATHY	69
I Titles and deeds of Hammurabi	69
II The siege of Damascus and the tribute of Jehu (Shalmanesser III)	70
III Ašurbanipal's first Egyptian campaign (Rassam Cyl. I, 52—2, 27)	71
IV Accession Prayer of Nebuchadrezzar II to Mar- duk (Rassam Cyl. 53, Col. I 55—72)	78
V From Ištar's Descent into Hades (Rassam Cyl. 31)	79
VI A Lamentation (K 4931)	80
VII An Observation of the Moon (K 716)	81
VIII Assyrian Letters	81
SIGN LIST	84
GLOSSARY	116
CORRIGENDA	122

GRAMMAR

INTRODUCTION

§ 1. Assyrian belongs to the northern group of Semitic languages, and is closely related to the Hebrew. Its differences from Babylonian are only dialectical. The Assyro-Babylonian language was used as early, at least, as 3000 B.C. and continued in vogue until the first century before the Christian era. From that time until 1835 A.D. when Sir HENRY C. RAWLINSON made the first partial translation of an Assyrian text, the Assyrian language was quite unknown. Since then thousands of inscriptions on stone and clay have been excavated from the buried cities of the Tigris-Euphrates valley.

The literature of the Assyro-Babylonian inscriptions is voluminous, and much more awaits the industry of the archaeologist. All types of literature are represented. There are poetry and prose, prayers and hymns, incantations and magical charms, chronology and history, precepts and laws, and legal and commercial transactions. Thousands of texts have been translated, and there still remain thousands untranslated in published or unpublished form. Work upon these texts is still in its infancy. Fuller sign lists must be made, better dictionaries must be written, and new grammatical points remain to be investigated. All this must be done in order that the student of history, religion, morals, politics, science, and social institutions may have the means

of defining the slow developement of Semitic ideas throughout the centuries.

Every student of Assyrian should read an account of the decipherment of the script and of the reconstruction of the language, and no more fascinating story of that great achievement can be found than that in R. W. ROGER's *A History of Babylonia and Assyria*, Vol. I, pp. 1—353. *) Of translations of texts there are numerous volumes, but so far there is no complete corpus of Assyro-Babylonian literature, nor can there be such for many years to come. The most complete at present is the *Vorderasiatische Bibliothek*, published by HINRICHS in Leipzig. It was begun in 1907 and is still in progress. There is nothing similar to this in any other modern language, although the Yale University Press have in view a corpus which will be complete to date. Of individual books in which translations of Assyro-Babylonian texts are published there are many, which can be found in any good university or seminary library.

*) See also FRITZ HOMMEL, *Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens*, Berlin 1885, p. 58—134 and H. V. HILPRECHT, *Explorations in Bible Lands during the 19th century*, Philadelphia 1903, p. 3—577 (p. 3—213 also in German translation: *Die Ausgrabungen in Assyrien und Babylonien*, I., Bis zum Auftreten De Sarzec's, Leipzig 1904).

CHAPTER I


































































SIMPLE SYLLABLES

§ 2. The name whereby the script of the Assyrian language is known is cuneiform. The word is derived from the Latin, *cuneus*, a wedge and *forma*, a form, wedge-form. The script was originally pictographic and was handed on by the Sumerians to the Semites who lived in the Tigris-Euphrates valley. In later times it was used by many peoples other than the Assyro-Babylonians, and was at last highly simplified and used by the Persians.

The Assyro-Babylonians never developed an alphabet. There are a few vowel signs, but the script is mostly syllabic. The signs are written from left to right.

In this first lesson, about a hundred of the simplest syllabic signs are arranged according to the order of the Hebrew alphabet. This is the order in which the transliterated words occur in all Assyrian glossaries and dictionaries. On the left-hand side syllables beginning with a consonant are arranged, those with a final *a* being placed in the first column, those with *i* or *e* in the second and those with *u* in the third. On the right-hand side syllables beginning with a vowel are recorded, first those with *a*, secondly those with *i* or *e* and thirdly those with *u*. It is very important that all these signs with their values be thoroughly committed to memory. In section 4 these same syllabic signs are arranged in the order in which all these and other signs are found in all sign lists. This exercise should be carefully studied. The signs should be read and repeatedly written until they are as well known as an alphabet.

Final Vowel

§ 3.	א	A		= a		= i		= u
						= e		= ú
	ב	B		= ba		= bi		= bu
						= be		
	ג	G		= ga		= gi		= gu
	ד	D		= da		= di		= du
	ז	Z		= za		= zi		= zu
ה	א							
	ה	H		= ha		= hi		= hu
	ט	T		= ta		= ti		= tu
						= ti		
						= te		
	כ	K		= ka		= ki		= ku
	ל	L		= la		= li		= lu
	מ	M		= ma		= mi		= mu
						= me		
	נ	N		= na		= ni		= nu
						= ne		
	ס	S		= sa		= si		= su
						= se		
	פ	P		= pa		= pi		= pu, [pú
	ש	Š		= ša		= ši		= šu
	ק	K		= ka		= ki		= ku
	ר	R		= ra		= ri		= ru
	ש	Š		= ša		= ši		= šu
						= še		= šú
	ת	T		= ta		= ti		= tu
						= te		

Initial Vowel

 = *ab*

 = *ag*

 = *ad*

 = *az*

 = *a'*

 = *ah*

 = *at*

 = *ib*

 = *ig*

 = *id*

 = *iz*

 = *i'*

 = *ih*

 = *it*

 = *ub*

 = *ug*

 = *ud*

 = *uz*

 = *u'*

 = *uh*

 = *ut*

 = *ak*

 = *al*

 = *am*

 = *an*

 = *as*

 = *ap*

 = *as*

 = *ak*

 = *ar*

 = *ar*

 = *as*

 = *as*

 = *at*

 = *ik*

 = *il*

 = *el*

 = *im*

 = *in*

 = *en*

 = *is*

 = *ip*

 = *is*

 = *ik*

 = *ir*

 = *er*

 = *is*

 = *es*

 = *it*

 = *uk*

 = *ul*

 = *um*

 = *un*

 = *us*

 = *up*

 = *us*

 = *uk*

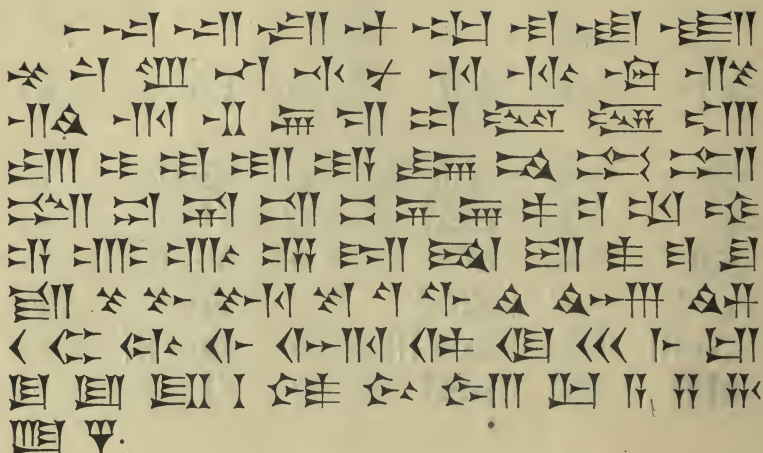
 = *ur*

 = *ur*

 = *us*

 = *ut*

§ 4. Read and write:




CHAPTER II






OTHER SYLLABLES, IDEOGRAMS AND
DETERMINATIVES


§ 5. In addition to the *simple syllables*, illustrated in chapter I, there were also *compound* (or better *fuller*) *syllables*, e. g. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶, *bit*; 𐎶𐎶𐎶, *dan*; 𐎶𐎶𐎶, *har*; 𐎶𐎶𐎶, *man*.




In Assyrian it was not easy to represent long and short vowels. In open syllables, long vowels were represented in one of two ways, namely, (1) By writing after a syllable a separate sign for the vowel of the syllable, e. g. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, *na-a* = *nā*; 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, *la-a* = *lā*. But such a separate sign was not always written, e. g. 𐎶𐎶 = *nā*. (2) By doubling the consonant, e. g. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, *ru-uk-ku* i. e. *rūku*. In closed syllables it was practically impossible to represent a long vowel,





§ 6. Sometimes the Assyrians used one sign to represent a complete word. This we call an *ideogram*, e. g. 𐎶𐎶, as a syllable, has the value of *an*, but as a word, or ideogram,

has the value *ilu*, which means "god". Likewise, , as a syllable, equals *ad*; as an ideogram, equals *abu*, "father".

An ideogram may consist of two or more signs, e. g.  , *apsu*, "abyss";   , *suluppu*, "date".





Many signs have more than one syllabic value, as well as more than one ideographic value, e. g.  has the syllabic values *ud*, *tu*, *tam*, *pir*, *lah*, *his*; and the ideographic values *umu*, "day", *šamšu*, "sun", and *pišū*, "white".

§ 7. An ideogram may also be used as a *determinative*, that is, a sign attached to a word to indicate the *class of thing* to which the word belongs. Most of the determinatives are placed before the words to which they refer; and are not pronounced, e. g. , before names of deities, , before male proper nouns; , before names of countries and mountains.

§ 8. Many ideograms have no determinatives. In order to help in identifying the correct ideographic value of a sign a device was used by the Assyrians, which we call a *phonetic complement*; e. g. the sign , as an ideogram, is used for both *ilu*, "god", and *šamū*, "heaven". In order to help the reader to decide which, the Assyrian would add the sign , *e*, when he wished to represent *same*, "heavens", thus,  .

§ 9. As an exercise, read and write the following *ideograms* and *determinatives*. Become so acquainted with them that future reference to them may be made with ease.



IDEOGRAMS

<i>Ideogram</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
	<i>nakāsu</i>	to cut off
	<i>zēru</i>	seed, descendant
	<i>šumu</i>	name
	<i>ilu</i>	god


























<i>Ideogram</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
	<i>balātu</i>	life
	<i>ardu</i>	slave
	<i>palū</i>	reign, year of reign
	<i>patru</i>	dagger
	<i>šīru</i>	exalted
	<i>alu</i>	city
	<i>taḫāzu</i>	battle
	<i>arḫu</i>	month
	<i>rubū</i>	noble
	<i>napīštu</i>	life, soul
	<i>iššāru</i>	bird
	<i>bašū</i>	to be
	<i>šumēlu</i>	left
	<i>bēlu</i>	lord
	<i>ḫātu</i>	hand
	<i>zumru</i>	body
	<i>rēšu</i>	beginning
	<i>pū</i>	mouth
	<i>lišānu</i>	tongue
	<i>nakru</i>	hostile
	<i>šalmu</i>	image
	<i>epēšu</i>	to make
	<i>ḫarrānu</i>	road
	<i>šikaru</i>	strong drink
	<i>abnu</i>	stone
	<i>sarru</i>	king

<i>Ideogram</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
	<i>šru</i>	flesh
	<i>išātu</i>	fire
	<i>šīru</i>	small
	<i>ummu</i>	mother
	<i>bābu</i>	gate
	<i>kakkabu</i>	star
	<i>dūru</i>	wall
	<i>nadānu</i>	to give
	<i>alāku</i>	to go
	<i>imēru</i>	ass
	<i>karānu</i>	wine
	<i>duppu</i>	tablet
	<i>abu</i>	father
	<i>išu</i>	wood
	<i>alpu</i>	ox
	<i>kibratu</i>	region, quarter of heaven
	<i>dannu</i>	mighty
	<i>nišu</i>	people
	<i>sukkallu</i>	messenger
	<i>bītu</i>	house, temple
	<i>imnu</i>	right
	<i>amēlu</i>	man
	<i>aḫu</i>	brother
	<i>idu</i>	side
	<i>ḫablu</i>	midst, battle
	<i>rabū</i>	great







<i>Ideogram</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
	<i>parakku</i>	shrine
	<i>mātu</i>	land
	<i>širu</i>	serpent
	<i>āmu</i>	day
	<i>uznu</i>	ear
	<i>libbu</i>	heart
	<i>šābu</i>	warrior
	<i>ṭābu</i>	good
	<i>šāru</i>	wind
	<i>māšu</i>	night
	<i>kīššatu</i>	host, the world
	<i>šēpu</i>	foot
	<i>muršu</i>	sickness
	<i>īnu</i>	eye
	<i>damku</i>	favourable
	<i>šarāpu</i>	to burn
	<i>limnu</i>	evil
	<i>iršitu</i>	earth
	<i>ellu</i>	bright
	<i>šarru</i>	king
	<i>šubātu</i>	garment
	<i>išū</i>	to have
	<i>libittu</i>	brick
	<i>aššatu</i>	wife
	<i>bēltu</i>	lady
	<i>aplu</i>	son (spec. heir)














<i>Ideogram</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
	<i>šakānu</i>	to set
	<i>nānu</i>	fish

COMPOUND IDEOGRAMS







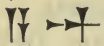


 	<i>elū</i>	high
 	<i>apsū</i>	abyss
 	<i>ešēru</i>	to be straight, right
  	<i>suluppu</i>	date
 	<i>šuttu</i>	dream
 	<i>abullu</i>	city-gate
 	<i>ekallu</i>	palace
 	<i>šaplū</i>	low
 	<i>purussū</i>	decision
 	<i>zunnu</i>	rain
 	<i>eḫlu</i>	field
 	<i>dīmtu</i>	weeping

DETERMINATIVES THAT PRECEDE THE WORD

	<i>ilu</i>	god	before names of deities
	<i>alu</i>	city	" " " cities
	<i>arḫu</i>	month	" " " months
	<i>šīru</i>	flesh	" " " parts of the body
	<i>kakkabu</i>	star	" " " stars and planets
	<i>imēru</i>	ass	" " " some of the larger animals

	<i>abnu</i>	stone	before names of stones	
	<i>iṣu</i>	wood	" " "	trees, wooden objects
	<i>karpatu</i>	vessel	" " "	vessels
	<i>šammu</i>	plant	" " "	plants
	<i>amēlu</i>	man	" " "	tribes and professions
	<i>mātu</i>	country	" " "	countries
	<i>šadū</i>	mountain	" " "	mountains
		male	" " "	male proper names
	<i>šubātu</i>	garment	" " "	garments and stuffs
	<i>immeru</i>	lamb, sheep	" " "	sheep
	<i>šipātu</i>	fleece, wool	" " "	wools and woolen stuffs
	<i>nāru</i>	river	" " "	rivers
		female	" " "	female proper nouns

DETERMINATIVES THAT FOLLOW THE WORD

	<i>kdm</i>	used after numbers	
	<i>kam</i>	" " "	
	plural	" " "	plurals
	<i>ta-a-an</i>	" " "	numbers and measures
	<i>ki</i>	" " "	names of places (comp. <i>ašru</i> place)
	plural	" " "	plurals
	<i>a-an</i>	" " "	numerals and measures
	<i>nūnu</i>	fish	" " names of fish
	<i>iṣṣūru</i>	bird	" " " " birds

CHAPTER III

SIGN LIST

§ 10. The sign list at the end of the book, immediately before the Glossary, should now be carefully studied. It cannot be learned all at once, but will come with practice.

§ 11. For practice in finding signs in the Sign List the following words should be carefully read. In order to show the close relationship between Assyrian and Hebrew, the Hebrew equivalent of each Assyrian word is given.

𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>ba-nu-u</i>	to build	בָּנָה
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>sa-ḫa-pu</i>	to overwhelm	סָחַף
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>la-ba-šú</i>	to clothe	לָבַשׁ
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>la-ma-du</i>	to learn	לָמַד
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>la-ḫu-u</i>	to take	לָקַח
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>li-ša-a-nu</i>	tongue	לָשׁוֹן
𒀭 𒀭	<i>šú-mu</i>	name	שֵׁם
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>be-e-lu</i>	lord	בַּעַל
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>na-piš-tu</i>	life	נַפֶּשׁ
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>na-aš-ru</i>	eagle	נֶשֶׁר
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>na-a-ru</i>	river	נָהָר
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>ka-nu-u</i>	reed	קָנָה
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>ka-aš-tu</i>	bow	קֶשֶׁת
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>ti-ib-nu</i>	straw	תִּבְנוֹ
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>aḫ-ra-bu</i>	scorpion	עַקְרָב
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>zi-e-ru</i>	seed	זֶרַע
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>dal-tu</i>	door	דֶּלֶת
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>ri-e-šū</i>	head	רֹאשׁ
𒀭 𒀭 𒀭	<i>ab-nu</i>	stone	אֶבֶן

𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶	<i>um-mu</i>	mother	אם
𐎶 𐎶	<i>i-nu</i>	eye	עין
𐎶 𐎶	<i>i-du</i>	hand, side	יד
𐎶 𐎶	<i>i-lu</i>	god	אל
𐎶 𐎶𐎶	<i>i-su</i>	wood	עץ
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>i-ša-tu</i>	fire	אש
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>i-ša-ru</i>	righteous	ישר
𐎶 𐎶𐎶	<i>at-ta</i>	thou	אתה
𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶	<i>kak-ka-bu</i>	star	כוכב
𐎶 𐎶	<i>mal-ku</i>	prince	מלך
𐎶 𐎶	<i>ir-šū</i>	couch	ערש
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ir-ši-tu</i>	earth	ארץ
𐎶 𐎶	<i>am-tu</i>	handmaid	אמה
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>bi-i-tu</i>	house	בית
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ku-u-lu</i>	cry	קול
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>zik-ru</i>	name	זכר
𐎶 𐎶	<i>al-pu</i>	ox	אֶלֶף
𐎶 𐎶	<i>e-mu</i>	father-in-law	הם
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>e-zi-bu</i>	to leave	עזב
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>e-pi-ru</i>	dust	עפר
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>e-ti-ru</i>	to protect	עטר
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>e-lu-u</i>	to be high	עלה
𐎶 𐎶	<i>kal-bu</i>	dog	כלב
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ra-ka-bu</i>	to ride	רבב
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ta-a-bu</i>	good	טוב
𐎶 𐎶	<i>kar-nu</i>	horn	קרן
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ma-ḥa-šu</i>	to smite	מסך

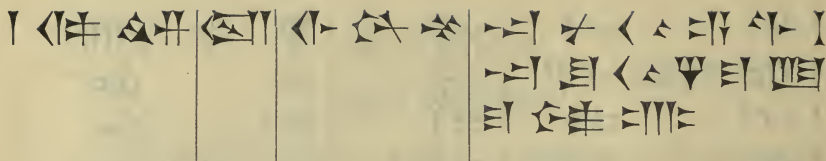
𐎶 𐎥 𐎶	<i>gam-ma-lu</i>	camel	גָּמֶל
𐎶-𐎠 𐎶	<i>uz-nu</i>	ear	אָזֵן
𐎶 𐎶	<i>u-mu</i> *)	day	יוֹם
𐎶- 𐎶 𐎶	<i>pi-tu-u</i>	to open	פָּתַח
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>lib-bu</i>	heart	לֵבָב
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>im-nu</i>	right hand	יָמִין
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>bir-ku</i>	lightning	בָּרָק
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>bir-ku</i>	knee	בָּרָךְ
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ar-ba'-u</i>	four	אַרְבַּע
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>di-i-nu</i>	judgment	דִּין
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ib-ru</i>	friend	חֵבֵר
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>kin-nu</i>	nest	קֹן
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>a-ku</i>	brother	אָח
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>a-ri-bu</i>	raven	עֹרֵב
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>a-na-ku</i>	I	אֲנִי
𐎶 𐎶	<i>a-bu</i>	father	אָב
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>a-ka-zu</i>	to seize	אָחַז
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ša-al-mu</i>	image	צֶלֶם
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ka-ta-nu</i>	son-in-law	חָתָן
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ka-du-ú</i>	to rejoice	חָדָה
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>ša-am-nu</i>	oil	שֶׁמֶן

*) Or better *ūmu(-mu)* i. e. *ūmu* (comp. p. 10, line 5) with phonetic complement (p. 7, § 8) *-mu*.

! 11	! 1	! 1	! 1
! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11	! 1	! 1
! 1 1	! 1	! 1	! 1
! 1	! 1	! 1	! 1
! 1	! 1	! 1	! 1
! 1	! 1	! 1	! 1
! 1	! 1	! 1	! 1
! 1	! 1	! 1	! 1
! 1	! 1	! 1	! 1
! 1	! 1	! 1	! 1

§ 15. *Syllabary S^c*. This is in a sense a combination of S^a and S^b. In the second column is the ideogram under consideration, in the first column the pronunciation of the same, in the third column the name of the ideographic sign, and in the fourth column the Assyrian translation with synonyms.

! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11
! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11
! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11
! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11
! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11
! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11
! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11
! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11
! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11
! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11	! 11 11 11 11



CHAPTER V.

PHONOLOGY

§ 16. *Vowels.* The Assyrian language possesses the vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, *ā*, *ī*, *ū*, and *e* as a variant sound of *i* and *a*, and *o* as a variant sound of *u*.

The vowels *a* and *ā* change to *e*, *ē*, and *ī*, e. g. *i-ma-a-ru* into *i-me-e-ru*; *mu-ša-ak-ni-šū* into *mu-ši-ik-ni-šū*.

Vocal contraction is common, e. g. *ba-nu-u* for *ba-ni-u*.

Vowels sometimes fall off, e. g. *šū-ub-tu* for *u-šū-ub-tu*.

§ 17. *Consonants.*

The Assyrian consonants are: *b*, *g*, *d*, *z*, *ḫ*, *t*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *s*, *p*, *š*, *k(q)*, *r*, *ṣ*, *t*. These consonants are arranged according to the Hebrew order.

The consonant *k* after *n* or *m* sometimes becomes *g*, e. g. *lu-uš-kum-ga* for *lu-uš-kum-ka*.

Sometimes *k* is replaced by *g*, e. g. *gātu* for *kātu*.

Before a dental *m* becomes *n*, e. g. *ša-li-in-tu* for *ša-li-im-tu*; also before *š*, e. g. *šū-un-šu* for *šū-um-šu*.

After *n*, *t* often changes to *d*, e. g. *un-da-aš-sir* for *um-ta-aš-sir*; after *k* it changes to *ṭ*, e. g. *ik-ṭe-bi* for *ik-te-bi*.

In some verbal forms *št* and *ṣt* become *ss* and *ṣṣ*, e. g. *as-sa-kan* for *aš-ta-kan*; *aš-ša-bat* for *aš-te-bat*.

Sibilants change to *l* before a dental, e. g. *al-ṭu-ur* for *aš-ṭu-ur*; or before sibilants, e. g. *al-sī* for *aš-sī*.

After a dental or another sibilant *š* becomes *s*, with which the preceding sibilant, and sometimes the dental, assimilate, e. g. *kāt-su*, *ka-as-su*, or *ka-a-su* for *kāt-šu*.

CHAPTER VI

PERSONAL PRONOUN

§ 20. The personal pronouns in the *nominative* are:

	Singular	Plural
1 c.	<i>anāku</i>	<i>anīni, anīnu, nīnu, nīni</i>
2 m.	<i>atta</i>	<i>attunu</i>
2 f.	<i>attī</i>	
3 m.	<i>śī</i>	<i>śīnu, śun</i>
3 f.	<i>śī</i>	<i>śīna, śin</i>

§ 21. The personal pronouns in the *genitive* and *accusative* are:

	Singular	Plural
1 c.	<i>iātu, iāti, iāši, a-a-ši</i>	<i>niāti, niāsim, nāši</i>
2 m.	<i>kātu, kāti, kāša</i>	<i>kātunu, kāšunu</i>
2 f.	<i>kāti, kāši</i>	
3 m.	<i>śāšu, śuāšu</i>	<i>śāśūnu, śāśun</i>
3 f.	<i>śāša, śāši</i>	

§ 22. Pronominal suffixes attached to nouns with *possessive* meaning:

	Singular	Plural
1 c.	<i>-ī, -ia, -a</i>	<i>-ni, -nu</i>
2 m.	<i>-ka, -ku</i>	<i>-kunū, -kun</i>
2 f.	<i>-ki</i>	<i>[-kinā]</i>
3 m.	<i>-śū, -ś, -ša</i>	<i>-śūnu, -śūn, -śūnūti</i>
3 f.	<i>-ša</i>	<i>-śīna, -śin</i>

§ 23. Pronominal suffixes attached to verbs with *accusative* meaning:

	Singular	Plural
1 c.	<i>-anni, -inni, -ni</i>	<i>-nāši, -annāši, -annāšu</i>
2 m.	<i>-ka, -akka, -ikka, -ak, -akku</i>	<i>-kunūši, -akkunūšu</i>
2 f.	<i>-ki, -akki, -ikki</i>	<i>-kināši</i>
3 m.	<i>-śū, -ś, -aśšu, -aś</i>	<i>-śunu, -aśšunu, -śunātu, -śunūti</i>
3 f.	<i>-śi, -ś, -aśši</i>	<i>-śīna, -śinātu, -śināti, -śināsim, -aśšinātu, -aśšinūti</i>

3. The signification and formation of the various stems:
- I₁, *Qal* is the root stem, used transitively and intransitively.
- II₁, *Paal* signifies intensity, and has its middle consonant doubled.
- III₁, *Shafal* has a causative signification, and is formed by prefixing the consonant š.
- IV₁, *Nifal* is passive in signification, and is formed by prefixing the consonant n, which is sometimes changed to accord with the first consonant of the root.
- I₂, *Ifteal* is reflexive in signification. It is derived from the *Qal*.
- II₂, *Iftaal* has both active and passive signification. It is derived from the *Paal*.
- III₂, *Ishtafal* is a reflexive of the causative. It is derived from the *Shafal*.
- IV₂, *Ittafal* has a passive signification, and is derived from the *Nifal*. Originally *Intafal*.
- I₃, *Iftaneal*; II₃, *Iftanaal*; III₃, *Ishtanafal*; and IV₃, *Ittanafal* are derived from I₂, II₂, III₂, and IV₂, respectively, and are similar in meaning.
- III/II₁, *Ishpaal*; and III/II₂, *Ishtapaal* are similar in signification to the *Shafal* and *Ishtafal*, respectively. They are a *Paal-Shafal* and a *Paal-Ishtafal*, respectively.
4. The Assyrian verb is usually tri-consonantal, e. g. *kašādu*, but there are also roots with two and sometimes four consonants. These consonants are called *radicals*.

§ 32. *Vocabulary.*

damāku = to be favourable *rakābu* = to ride
kašādu = to conquer *šakānu* = to place.

§ 33. *Exercises.*

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵
𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵
𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵

The Assyrian verb has three tenses: Present, preterite and permansive. The present expresses incomplete action and is rendered in English by the present or future. The preterite expresses complete action and is rendered by the English imperfect, perfect or pluperfect. The permansive resembles a noun or participle, and takes suffixes. It expresses a state or condition; thus, *ša-ak-nu-u-ni*, they are set.

§ 36. *Vocabulary.*

CHAPTER X

§ 38. *The Paal, or II₁.*

PRESENT

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	<i>ukaššad</i>	<i>ukaššadū(ni)</i>
3 f.	<i>tukaššad</i>	<i>ukaššadā(ni)</i>
2 m.	<i>tukaššad</i>	<i>tukaššadū</i>
2 f.	<i>tukaššadī</i>	<i>tukaššadā</i>
1 c.	<i>ukaššad</i>	<i>nukaššad</i>

PRETERITE

3 m.	<i>ukaššid</i>	<i>ukaššidū(ni)</i>
3 f.	<i>tukaššid</i>	<i>ukaššidā(ni)</i>
2 m.	<i>tukaššid</i>	<i>tukaššidū</i>
2 f.	<i>tukaššidī</i>	<i>tukaššidā</i>
1 c.	<i>ukaššid</i>	<i>nukaššid</i>

PERMANSIVE

3 m.	<i>kuššud</i>	<i>kuššudū(ni)</i>
3 f.	<i>kuššudat</i>	<i>kuššudā</i>
2 m.	<i>kuššudāt(a)</i>	<i>kuššudātunu</i>
2 f.	<i>kuššudāti</i>	?
1 c.	<i>kuššudāk(u)</i>	<i>kuššudāni</i>

IMPERATIVE

2 m.	<i>kuššid, kaššid</i>	<i>kuššidū</i>
2 f.	<i>kuššidī</i>	<i>kuššidā</i>

PARTICIPLE

mukaššidu

INFINITIVE

kuššudu§ 39. *The Shafal, or III₁.*

PRESENT

3 m.	<i>uśakšad</i>	<i>uśakšadū(ni)</i>
3 f.	<i>tuśakšad</i>	<i>uśakšadā(ni)</i>
2 m.	<i>tuśakšad</i>	<i>tuśakšadū</i>
2 f.	<i>tuśakšadī</i>	<i>tuśakšadā</i>
1 c.	<i>uśakšad</i>	<i>nuśakšad</i>

PRETERITE

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	<i>uṣakṣid</i>	<i>uṣakṣidñ(ni)</i>
3 f.	<i>tuṣakṣid</i>	<i>uṣakṣidā(ni)</i>
2 m.	<i>tuṣakṣid</i>	<i>tuṣakṣidñ</i>
2 f.	<i>tuṣakṣidī</i>	<i>tuṣakṣidā</i>
1 c.	<i>uṣakṣid</i>	<i>nuṣakṣid</i>

PERMANATIVE

3 m.	<i>śukṣud</i>	<i>śukṣudñ(ni)</i>
3 f.	<i>śukṣudat</i>	<i>śukṣudā</i>
2 m.	<i>śukṣudāta</i>	<i>śukṣudātunu</i>
2 f.	<i>śukṣudāti</i>	?
1 c.	<i>śukṣudāk(u)</i>	<i>śukṣudāni</i>

IMPERATIVE

2 m.	<i>śukṣid</i>	<i>śukṣidñ</i>
2 f.	<i>śukṣidī</i>	<i>śukṣidā</i>

PARTICIPLE

muṣakṣidu

INFINITIVE

śukṣudu

§ 40. *The Nifal, or IV₁.*

PRESENT

3 m.	<i>ikkaṣad</i>	<i>ikkaṣadñ(ni)</i>
3 f.	<i>takkaṣad</i>	<i>ikkaṣadā(ni)</i>
2 m.	<i>takkaṣad</i>	<i>takkaṣadñ</i>
2 f.	<i>takkaṣadī</i>	<i>takkaṣadā</i>
1 c.	<i>akkaṣad</i>	<i>nikkaṣad</i>

PRETERITE

3 m.	<i>ikkaṣid</i>	<i>ikkaṣidñ(ni)</i>
3 f.	<i>takkaṣid</i>	<i>ikkaṣidā(ni)</i>
2 m.	<i>takkaṣid</i>	<i>takkaṣidñ</i>
2 f.	<i>takkaṣidī</i>	<i>takkaṣidā</i>
1 c.	<i>akkaṣid</i>	<i>nikkaṣid</i>

PERMANSIVE

Singular	Plural
3 m. <i>nakšud</i>	<i>nakšudā(ni)</i>
3 f. <i>nakšudat</i>	<i>nakšudā</i>
2 m. <i>nakšudāta</i>	<i>nakšudātunu</i>
2 f. <i>nakšudāti</i>	?
1 c. <i>nakšudāk(u)</i>	<i>nakšudāni</i>

IMPERATIVE

2 m. <i>nakšid</i>	<i>nakšidā</i>
2 f. <i>nakšidī</i>	<i>nakšidā</i>

PARTICIPLE

mukkašidu

INFINITIVE

nakšudu, nakašudu

§ 41. Exercises.

𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍

CHAPTER XI

§ 42. *The Derived Stems.*

	IFTEAL, OR I ₂	IFTAAL, OR II ₂	ISHTAFAL, OR III ₂	IFTANEAL, OR I ₃
PRESENT	<i>iktašad</i>	<i>uktaššad</i>	<i>uštaḳšad</i>	<i>iktanašad</i>
PREFETERITE	<i>iktašad</i>	<i>uktaššid,</i> <i>ukteššid</i>	<i>uštaḳšid,</i> <i>ušteḳšid</i>	<i>iktanašad</i>
PERMANATIVE	<i>kitāšud,</i> <i>kiššud</i>	<i>kutaššud</i>	<i>šutaḳšud</i>	
IMPERATIVE	<i>kitāšad,</i> <i>kiššad</i>		<i>šutaḳšid</i>	
PARTICIPLE	<i>muktašidu</i>	<i>muktaššidu</i>		<i>muštaḳšidu</i>
INFINITIVE	<i>kitāšudu,</i> <i>kiššudu</i>	<i>kutaššudu</i>		<i>šutaḳšudu</i>

After learning the four principal stems, the student will find no difficulty in filling in these conjugations.

CHAPTER XII

§ 44. *Synopsis of the Strong Verb.*

	QAL	PAAL	SHAFEL	NIFAL	IFTEAL	IFTAAL	ISHTAFAL	IFTANEAL
PRESENT	<i>ikašad</i>	<i>ukaššad</i>	<i>ušašad</i>	<i>ikkašad</i>	<i>iktašad</i>	<i>uktaššad</i>	<i>uštašad</i>	<i>ikšanašad</i>
PRETERITE	<i>ikšud</i>	<i>ukaššid</i>	<i>ušašid</i>	<i>ikkašid</i>	<i>iktašad</i>	<i>uktaššid</i>	<i>uštašid</i>	<i>ikšanašad</i>
PERMANSIVE	<i>kašid</i>	<i>kuššud</i>	<i>šušud</i>	<i>nakšud</i>	<i>kitasud</i>	<i>kutaššud</i>	<i>šutakšud</i>	
IMPERATIVE	<i>kušud</i>	<i>kuššid</i>	<i>šušid</i>	<i>nakšid</i>	<i>kitasad</i>		<i>šutakšid</i>	
PARTICIPLE	<i>kāšidu</i>	<i>mukaššidu</i>	<i>mušašidu</i>	<i>mukkašidu</i>	<i>muktašidu</i>	<i>muktaššidu</i>	<i>muštašidu</i>	
INFINITIVE	<i>kašādu</i>	<i>kuššudu</i>	<i>šušudu</i>	<i>nakšudu</i>	<i>kitasudu</i>	<i>kutaššudu</i>	<i>šutakšudu</i>	

§ 45. *Vocabulary.*

<i>šapāru</i> == to send	<i>zanānu</i> == to send rain
<i>mašašu</i> == to smite	<i>tabāku</i> == to pour out
<i>šapānu</i> == to overcome	<i>amālu</i> == to hold
<i>šalāmu</i> == to prosper	

CHAPTER XIII

§ 47. *Verbs with an initial n.*

	QAL	SHAFEL	NIFAL	IFTEAL	ISHTAFAL
PRESENT	<i>iddan</i>	<i>ušaddan</i>	<i>innadin</i>	<i>ittadan</i>	<i>uštaddan</i>
PRETERITE	<i>iddin</i>	<i>ušaddin</i>	<i>innadin</i>	<i>ittadin</i>	<i>uštaddin</i>
PERMANSIVE	<i>nadin</i>	<i>šuddun</i>	<i>naddun</i>	<i>tadin</i>	
IMPERATIVE	<i>idin</i>	<i>šuddin</i>	<i>naddin</i>		
PARTICIPLE	<i>nādīnu</i>	<i>mušaddīnu</i>	<i>munnadīnu</i>	<i>muttadīnu</i>	
INFINITIVE	<i>nadānu</i>	<i>šuddunu</i>	<i>naddunu</i>		

The remaining forms are comparatively regular.

§ 48. *Vocabulary.*

nadānu = to give *našāru* = to guard

§ 49. *Exercises.*

𐤀𐤓 𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤍 𐤀𐤓𐤍𐤍, 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍
 𐤍, 𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤀𐤓 𐤍 𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍
 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍
 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍,
 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍,
 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤀𐤓, 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍
 𐤀𐤓, 𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍
 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍,
 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓, 𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓,
 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍, 𐤍𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓, 𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤓 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍 𐤍𐤍.

CHAPTER XIV

§ 50. *Verbs with a weak initial letter.*

	QAL	PAAL	SHAFEL	NIFAL	IFTEAL	IFTANEAL
PRESENT	<i>ihqaz</i>	<i>uḥqaz</i>	<i>ušaḥqaz</i>	<i>innaḥqaz</i>	<i>ṯtaḥqaz</i>	<i>ṯtanaḥqaz</i>
	<i>illak</i>		<i>ušālak</i>		<i>ittalak</i>	<i>ittanalak</i>
	<i>uṣṣab</i>	<i>uṣṣab</i>	<i>uṣāṣab</i>	<i>ʾaṣab</i>	<i>ittāṣab</i>	<i>ittanaṣab</i>
	<i>etīk</i>	<i>uttak</i>	<i>uṣtak</i>	<i>innetīk</i>	<i>etetik</i>	<i>etenetik</i>
PRETERITE	<i>ṯhuṣ</i>	<i>uḥḥiṣ</i>	<i>uṣāḥiṣ</i>	<i>innaḥiṣ</i>	<i>ṯtaḥqaz</i>	<i>ṯtanaḥqaz</i>
	<i>illik</i>		<i>uṣālik</i>		<i>ittalak</i>	<i>ittanalak</i>
	<i>ṯṣib</i>	<i>uṣṣib</i>	<i>uṣāṣib</i>	<i>ʾaṣib</i>	<i>ittāṣab</i>	<i>ittanaṣab</i>
	<i>etīk</i>	<i>uttik</i>	<i>uṣtik</i>	<i>innetīk</i>	<i>etetik</i>	<i>etenetik</i>
PERMANATIVE	<i>aḥiṣ</i>	<i>uḥḥuṣ</i>	<i>ṣāḥuṣ</i>	<i>nāḥuṣ</i>	<i>ṯtaḥuṣ</i>	
	<i>alik</i>		<i>ṣāluk</i>		<i>italuk</i>	
	<i>aṣib</i>	<i>uṣṣub</i>	<i>ṣāṣub</i>		<i>taṣib</i>	
	<i>etīk</i>	<i>uttuk</i>	<i>ṣātuk</i>	<i>nētuk</i>	<i>etetuk</i>	
IMPERATIVE	<i>aḥuṣ</i>	<i>uḥḥiṣ</i>	<i>ṣuḥiṣ</i>	<i>nāḥiṣ</i>	<i>ṯḥqaz</i>	
	<i>alik</i>		<i>ṣālik</i>		<i>ittalak</i>	
	<i>ṣib</i>	<i>uṣṣib</i>	<i>ṣāṣib</i>		<i>tiṣab</i>	
	<i>etīk</i>	<i>uttik</i>	<i>ṣātik</i>	<i>nētīk</i>	<i>etetik</i>	

PARTICIPLE	QAL	PAAL	SHAFEL	NIFAL	IFTEAL	IFTANEAL
	<i>āhizu</i>	<i>muhizu</i>	<i>mušāhizu</i>	<i>munnahizu</i>	<i>mūtahizu</i>	
	<i>āliku</i>		<i>mušālīku</i>		<i>muttalīku</i>	
	<i>āsibu</i>	<i>muššibu</i>	<i>mušāsibu</i>		<i>muttāsibu</i>	
	<i>ēiku</i>	<i>muttiku</i>	<i>mušēiku</i>	<i>munnetiku</i>	<i>muttēiku</i>	
INFINITIVE	<i>aḥāzu</i>	<i>uḥūzu</i>	<i>šāhūzu</i>	<i>nāhūzu</i>	<i>ītahūzu</i>	
	<i>alāku</i>		<i>šaluku</i>		<i>italuku</i>	
	<i>ašābu</i>	<i>uššubu</i>	<i>šāšubu</i>		<i>itošubu</i>	
	<i>eṭku</i>	<i>uttuku</i>	<i>šātuku</i>	<i>nētku</i>	<i>ētetuku</i>	

After studying carefully the above forms of verbs with a weak initial letter, the other forms of the same class of verbs will occasion no difficulty.

The verb *aḥāzu* begins with the equivalent of ה, and is called initial N₁; *alāku* begins with the equivalent of א, and is called initial N₂; *ašābu* with the equivalent of ש, and is called initial N₃; and *eṭku* with the equivalent of ע, and is called initial N₄. There are verbs that begin with the equivalent of the Hebrew letters פ and כ, and are called initial N₅ and initial N₆, respectively. Examples are, of the former, *edāšu* to be new, and of the latter, *ešēru* to be straight. Their forms will occasion no difficulty. The only other class of initial weak verbs is N₇, which begins with the equivalent of the Arabic ع. An example is *erēbu* to enter. This also will give no trouble.

§ 51. Vocabulary.

aḥāzu = to hold
ašābu = to dwell

alāku = to go
eṭku = to march, go

§ 52. *Exercises.*

ያ ያፋ ያ ጉዳ, ደገገ ልጉዝ ያፋ ጉዳ ደ, ደገ
 ጸ, ደገ ጉዳ, ጸ ደገ ጉዳ ጉዳ ደ, ያ ደገ ያ
 ደ, ደገገ ደገ ደገ ጉዳ, ያ ግ ጸ, ደገ ደገገ
 ጉዳ ደ, ደገ ጸ ደገ ጉዳ, ደገ ደገ ደገ ደ, ያ
 ደገ ጸ, ደገ ጉዳ ደገ ጸ, ያ ያፋ ያ ጉዳ, ያ
 ጉዳ ጉዳ ደገገ, ደገ ደገገ ደገ ጉዳ, ደገገ ደገገ
 ልጉዝ ያፋ ደገገ, ያ ደገገ ያ ያፋ ደገገ, ደገ
 ደገገ ጉዳ ያፋ, ጸ ደገገ ልጉዝ ልጉዝ, ደገገ
 ደገገ ያፋ ደገገ, ጸ ደገገ ልጉዝ ልጉዝ, ደገገ
 ደገገ ያፋ ደገገ, ደገገ ጉዳ ጉዳ ጉዳ, ልጉዝ
 ልጉዝ, ደገገ ደገገ ደገገ, ደገገ ደገገ, ጉዳ ያ
 ጉዳ ደገገ, ጸ ደገገ ጸ ጉዳ.

CHAPTER XV

§ 53. *Verbs with a weak medial letter.*

	QAL	PAAL	NIFAL	IFTEAL	IFTAAL	IFTANEAL
PRESENT	<i>is' al</i> <i>ikān</i> <i>itāb</i>	<i>ukān</i> <i>utāb</i>	<i>ikkān</i> <i>ittāb</i>	<i>is'ta' al</i> <i>iktān</i> <i>ittāb</i>	<i>uktān</i> <i>uttāb</i>	<i>istana' al</i> <i>iktannunu</i>
PRETERITE	<i>is' al</i> <i>ikān</i> <i>itāb</i>	<i>ukān</i> <i>utāb</i>	<i>ikkān</i> <i>ittāb</i>	<i>is'ta' al</i> <i>iktān</i> <i>ittāb</i>	<i>uktān</i> <i>uttāb</i>	<i>istana' al</i> <i>iktānūn</i>
PERMANSIVE	<i>šā' il</i> <i>kēn</i> <i>tāb</i>	<i>kūn</i> <i>tāb</i>		<i>šit' ul</i> <i>kitān</i>	<i>kutān</i>	
IMPERATIVE	<i>šā' al</i> <i>kūn</i> <i>tāb</i>	<i>kēn</i> <i>tāb</i>		<i>šit' al</i> <i>kitān</i>	<i>kutān</i>	
PARTICIPLE	<i>šā' ilu</i> <i>kā' inu</i> <i>tā' ibu</i>	<i>mukānu</i> <i>mutābu</i>		<i>mušta' ilu</i> <i>muktānu</i>	<i>mukānu</i>	
INFINITIVE	<i>šā' ālu</i> <i>kānu</i> <i>tābu</i>	<i>kānu</i> <i>tābu</i>		<i>šit' ulu</i> <i>kitānu</i>	<i>kutunnu</i>	

CHAPTER XVI

§ 56. *Verbs with a weak final letter.*

	QAL	PAAL	SHAFEL	NIFAL	IFTEAL	IFTANEAL
PRESENT	<i>ibani</i>	<i>ubanni</i>	<i>usabni</i>	<i>ibbani</i>	<i>ibtani</i>	<i>ibtanani</i>
PRETERITE	<i>ibni</i>	<i>ubanni</i>	<i>usabni</i>	<i>ibbani</i>	<i>ibtani</i>	<i>ibtanani</i>
PERMANSIVE	<i>bani</i>	<i>bunni</i>	<i>šubni</i>	<i>nabni</i>	<i>bitni</i>	
IMPERATIVE	<i>bini</i>	<i>bunni</i>	<i>šubni</i>	<i>nabni</i>	<i>bitani</i>	
PARTICIPLE	<i>bānū</i>	<i>nubannū</i>	<i>nušabnū</i>	<i>nubbanū</i>	<i>nubtanū</i>	
INFINITIVE	<i>banū</i>	<i>bunnū</i>	<i>šubnū</i>	<i>nabnū</i>	<i>bitnū</i>	

The remaining forms of this verb are easily identified.

The verb *banū* has for a final radical the equivalent of the Hebrew letter פ, which in these verbs really corresponds to the original ו and י, and is called final נ₆. There are verbs which have for a final radical the equivalent of the Hebrew letters ס, פ, ו, and י. They are called final נ₁, נ₂, נ₃, and נ₄, respectively. Examples of these are, *malā* to fill, *nigū* to be light, *pitū* to open, and *šemū* to hear. Their forms will occasion no difficulty.

§ 57. *Vocabulary.*

<i>banū</i> = to build	<i>pitū</i> = to open
<i>manū</i> = to count	<i>tibū</i> = to come
<i>mašū</i> = to find	

	Forms ending in Consonant with simple suffix	Forms ending in Consonant with augmented suffix	Forms in <i>ū, ā</i> with simple suffix	Forms in <i>ū, ā</i> with augmented suffix
Singular				
3 m.	<i>iskunṣū</i>	<i>iskunaṣṣū</i>	<i>iskunūsū</i>	<i>iskunāniṣṣu</i>
3 f.	<i>iskunṣī</i>	<i>iskunaṣṣī</i>	<i>iskunūsī</i>	<i>iskunāniṣṣī</i>
2 m.	<i>iskunkā</i>	<i>iskunakkā</i>	<i>iskunūkā</i>	<i>iskunūnikkā</i>
2 f.	<i>iskunkī</i>	<i>iskunakkī</i>	<i>iskunūkī</i>	<i>iskunūnikkī</i>
1 c.	<i>iskunnī</i>	<i>iskunannī</i>	<i>iskunūnī</i>	<i>iskunū'inni</i>
Plural				
3 m.	<i>iskunṣunū</i>	<i>iskunaṣṣunū</i>	<i>iskunūsunū</i>	<i>iskunāniṣṣunū</i>
3 f.	<i>iskunṣinā</i>	<i>iskunaṣṣinā</i>	<i>iskunūsina</i>	<i>iskunāniṣṣinā</i>
2 m.	<i>iskunkunū</i>	<i>iskunakkunū</i>	<i>iskunūkunū</i>	<i>iskunūnikkunū</i>
2 f.	<i>iskunkinā</i>	<i>iskunakkinā</i>	<i>iskunūkinā</i>	<i>iskunūnikkinā</i>
1 c.	<i>iskunnā</i>	<i>iskunannā</i>	<i>iskunūnā</i>	<i>iskunū'innā</i>

	Forms in <i>ī</i> with simple suffix	Forms in <i>ī</i> with augmented suffix	Forms in <i>i, e</i> with simple suffix	Forms in <i>i, e</i> with augmented suffix
Singular				
3 m.	<i>ṣuknīṣū</i>	<i>ṣukniṣṣū</i>	<i>ibniṣū</i>	<i>ibnaṣṣū</i>
3 f.	<i>ṣuknīṣī</i>	<i>ṣukniṣṣī</i>	<i>ibniṣī</i>	<i>ibnaṣṣī</i>
2 m.			<i>ibnikā</i>	<i>ibnakkā</i>
2 f.			<i>ibnikī</i>	<i>ibnakkī</i>
1 c.	<i>ṣuknīnī</i>	<i>ṣukni'inni</i>	<i>ibni'ni</i>	<i>ibnanni</i>
Plural				
3 m.	<i>ṣuknīṣunū</i>	<i>ṣukniṣṣunū</i>	<i>ibniṣunū</i>	<i>ibnaṣṣunū</i>
3 f.	<i>ṣukniṣinā</i>	<i>ṣukniṣṣinā</i>	<i>ibniṣinā</i>	<i>ibnaṣṣinā</i>
2 m.			<i>ibnikunā</i>	<i>ibnakkunū</i>
2 f.			<i>ibnikinā</i>	<i>ibnakkinā</i>
1 c.	<i>ṣuknīnā</i>	<i>ṣukinnā</i>	<i>ibni'nā</i>	<i>ibnannā</i>

§ 63. Exercises.

1. *iskunṣū* *iskunaṣṣū* *iskunūsū* *iskunāniṣṣu*
iskunṣī *iskunaṣṣī* *iskunūsī* *iskunāniṣṣī*
iskunkā *iskunakkā* *iskunūkā* *iskunūnikkā*
iskunkī *iskunakkī* *iskunūkī* *iskunūnikkī*
iskunnī *iskunannī* *iskunūnī* *iskunū'inni*
iskunṣunū *iskunaṣṣunū* *iskunūsunū* *iskunāniṣṣunū*
iskunṣinā *iskunaṣṣinā* *iskunūsina* *iskunāniṣṣinā*
iskunkunū *iskunakkunū* *iskunūkunū* *iskunūnikkunū*
iskunkinā *iskunakkinā* *iskunūkinā* *iskunūnikkinā*
iskunnā *iskunannā* *iskunūnā* *iskunū'innā*

bēltu == lady
dīmtu == tears
šarru == king
kalmatu == insect

mārtu == daughter
kibratu == region
maḥazu == city

§ 70. *Exercises.*

𐎶 𐎠𐎫𐎶 𐎶𐎵, 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶𐎶.

CHAPTER XXI

§ 71. *The construct state.*

1. When a noun stands by itself it is in the *absolute state*; when one noun, in the genitive, is joined to another it is in the *construct state*.

2. A noun in construct state, if it is singular, nom. or acc., generally drops the case-ending *u* or *a*. If the noun is in the genitive, the *i* of the genitive does not disappear. In some words a short vowel of the stem has already dropped out before the case-ending and this in the construct reappears, e. g., *zikru*, "mention", *zi-kir šu-mi-šu*, "mention of his name". The terminations, *āni*, *āti*, *ēti* and *ūtī*, of plural nouns usually become *ān*, *āt*, *ēt* and *ūt*.

3. Another way of expressing the genitive relation

between two nouns is by the relative pronoun *ša*, e. g., *ilāni ša šamē*.

§ 72. *Apposition.*

When two substantives are in apposition it is not essential that they should agree in number. Thus, a noun in the singular sometimes stands in apposition to one in the plural, e. g., *alāni bīt šarru-ti*, "cities, royal dwellings". The same applies to participles used as nouns.

§ 73. *Construct of ilu and bēltu.*

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
Sing. nom. gen. acc. <i>il</i>		<i>bēlit</i>
Plū. nom.	<i>ilū</i>	<i>bilāt</i>
gen. acc.	<i>ilī</i>	<i>bilāt</i>
Du. nom.	<i>ilā</i>	<i>biltā</i>
gen. acc.	<i>ilē</i>	<i>biltē</i>

§ 74. *Vocabulary.*

<i>tuḫbu</i> = joy	<i>kišādu</i> = bank of a river
<i>bābu</i> = gate	<i>apsū</i> = ocean, abyss
<i>šamū</i> = heaven	<i>iršitu</i> = earth
<i>bītu</i> = house	<i>salātu</i> = to pierce

§ 75. *Exercises.*

𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶 𐎶, 𐎶
 𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶 𐎶
 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶,
 𐎶 𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶
 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶, 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶,
 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶
 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE ADJECTIVE

§ 79. *Declension of Adjectives.*

Adjectives are declined in precisely the same way as nouns, and are of two genders, masculine and feminine. The masculine plural of adjectives is formed by means of the termination *āti*, the feminine plural by the termination *ātī*, or *ēti*, e. g., *gamru*, plu. *gamrāti*; *dannu*, plu. fem. *dannāti*; *limnu*, plu. fem. *limnēti*.

§ 80. *Comparison of Adjectives.*

1. The degree of comparison is usually expressed by an adjective with a long final vowel, e. g., *šaplū*, lower; *maḥrū*, former; *ēlēnū*, upper. Sometimes it is expressed by means of the preposition *ēli* or *šir*, over, e. g., *šir ša ābburti*, more than in the native place (lit., more over (that) of the native place).

2. The superlative is usually expressed by means of *ina*, in, among; or *ša*, of, e. g., *rabū ina* (or *ša*) *ilāni*, the greatest of the gods.

§ 81. *Vocabulary.*

<i>gamru</i> = complete	<i>dannu</i> = strong
<i>limnu</i> = evil	<i>rabū</i> = great
<i>damḫu</i> = favourable	<i>šaplū</i> = lower
<i>maḥrū</i> = former	<i>ēlēnū</i> = upper

§ 82. *Exercises.*

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

Other interrogatives are: *ana mēni*, *ammēni*, *ammīni*, why?; *adi mati*, how long?

§ 91. *Negative and prohibitive adverbs.*

lā, *ul*, not, e. g., *ša la ik-nu-šu a-na ni-ri-ia*, who had not submitted to my yoke; *ul a-kul*, I have not eaten.

lā, in prohibitions, is followed by the present, e. g., *la tal-lak*, do not go.

ai, not, particle of prohibition, is followed by the preterite.

ē, not, particle of prohibition, is used with the second person singular of the preterite.

§ 92. *Adverbs of emphasis.*

lū, verily, is placed before the third person masc. sing. and plu., and the first person, sing. and plu. of the preterite. It usually emphasises the verb, but not always, e. g., *al-lik* and *lu-u al-lik*, I went. When the verb begins with the vowel *u*, *lū* may combine with it to form a single word, e. g., *a-šar-šu-nu lu-maš-še-ru* (for *lū umašširū*), their place they deserted.

lū, as a precative particle is employed with the preterite and the permansive to express a wish; e. g., 3. s. *liškun*, 1. s. *luškun*.

ī, come!, cohortative particle, is used with the first person plural of the preterite.

ē, *ī*, up!, cohortative particle, is used with the second person singular of the imperative.

§ 93. *Adverbs appended enclitically.*

ma is appended for emphasis to pronouns, nouns, verbs and adverbs, e. g., *at-ta-ma kīma ilu Šamaš*, since thou art like Šamaš.

mi is appended for emphasis to verbs, especially in relative clauses.

n is appended as an interrogative particle.

CHAPTER XXVI

PREPOSITIONS

§ 97. In Assyrian prepositions are sometimes written phonetically and sometimes ideographically. The following are the principal prepositions, together with their ideograms and the forms they most commonly assume when written phonetically.

PREPOSITION	IDEO- GRAPHICALLY	PHONETICALLY	MEANING
<i>ina</i>	𐎶	𐎶 𐎶𐎵	in
<i>ana</i>	𐎶	𐎶 𐎶𐎵	to
<i>ištu</i>	𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎵	from
<i>ultu</i>	𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎵	from
<i>itti</i>	𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶	with
<i>eli</i>	𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	on, upon
<i>šir</i>	𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	on, against
<i>adi</i>	𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎵	up to, to, together with
<i>gādu</i>		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶	up to, to, together with
<i>arki</i>	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎶	after, behind
<i>balū</i>		𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	without
<i>kī</i>		𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	like, as
<i>kīma</i>	𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	like
<i>aššu(m), orig.</i>		𐎶𐎶 𐎶	concerning, because of
<i>ana šum</i>			
<i>kūm</i>		𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	instead of
<i>kirib</i>		𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	in, within
<i>libbi</i>	𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	in, within
<i>pāni</i>	𐎶𐎶	𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	before

PRE- POSITION	IDEO- GRAPHICALLY	PHONETICALLY	MEANING
<i>maḥar</i>		𐎠 𐎡𐎢	before
<i>ḳabal</i>	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎣	in the midst of
<i>ḳabalti</i>	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	in the midst of
<i>bīrit</i>		𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎣	between
<i>pūt</i>		𐎠𐎡𐎢 𐎠𐎡	opposite

§ 98. There are compound prepositions:

<i>ina muḫḫi</i>	𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	on, concern- ing, against
<i>ana muḫḫi</i>	𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	on, concern- ing, against
<i>ina bīri</i>	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	between
<i>ana tarṣi</i>	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	against
<i>ina tarṣi</i>	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	opposite
<i>ištu tarṣi</i>	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣	from, since.

§ 99. There are other compound prepositions, such as: *ina eli*, *ana eli*, upon; *ina kirib*, *ina kirbi*, in; etc.

CHAPTER XXVII

CONJUNCTIONS

§ 100. The following is a list of the principal Assyrian conjunctions:

<i>u</i> = and (connecting words as well as sentences)	<i>ḳē</i> } = as, when <i>ḳē ša</i> }
<i>ma</i> = and (connecting two verbs; appended to the first)	<i>akī ša</i> = as <i>adi</i> = while, so long as, till, until
<i>enuma</i> } <i>inuma</i> } = when <i>inu</i> } <i>inum</i> }	<i>ištu</i> } = since <i>ultu</i> } <i>arki ša</i> = after

SYNTAX

CHAPTER XXVIII

§ 103. *The noun.*

1. Nouns are found in three states, emphatic, absolute, and construct.

(1) The emphatic state is marked by a suffixed vowel, e. g., *šarru*, king.

(2) The absolute and construct are illustrated in §§ 64—75.

2. The accusative, as well as indicating the object, expresses the direction towards which, e. g., *Aššur*, to Assyria; it also expresses time, e. g., *um 13 kan*, on the thirteenth day.

3. A double accusative follows such verbs as *epēšu*, *na-dānu*, etc.

4. The genitive relationship is expressed by:

(1) the construct state of the first of two nouns, e. g., *šar šarrāni*, king of kings,

(2) *ša*, e. g., *šangu ša Bēl*, priest of Bel,

(3) *ša* and a pronominal suffix, e. g., *alānišu ša Aššur^{ki}*, the cities of Assyria.

5. Two nouns may stand in apposition, e. g., *zunnu nuḫšu*, rain, flood.

§ 104. *The adjective.*

1. The words *kalā*, *gimru*, *gimirtu*, with a suffix to express "all", stand in apposition to their nouns, e. g., *mātāti kalīšina*, the lands, their totality; *ilāni gimrašun*, all gods.

2. The word *gabbu*, all, follows its noun without a suffix, e. g., *mātāti gabbu*, all lands.

3. The adjective regularly follows its noun, e. g., *šarru dannu*, the mighty king.

4. If the noun has a suffix and is qualified by an adjective, the suffix comes between the noun and the adjective, e. g., *mulmullēia zaqtūti*, my sharp arrows.

5. When an adjective qualifies more than one noun, it comes after the last, e. g., *mātāti u ħursāni dannūti*, the mighty lands and mountains.

6. An adjective with a collective noun may be in the singular or plural, e. g., *iššūr šamē muttapri-šūti*, the winged birds of heaven.

7. An adjective with a gentilic noun is put in the plural, e. g., *Madāia rūkūti*, the district Medes.

§ 105. Numerals.

1. The cardinal numerals, 3—10, are either placed before their nouns (in genitive), or after them in apposition, e. g., *sibitti āmī*, seven days; *šar kibrātīm arba'im*, king of the four quarters.

2. Usually the noun with a number above 10 is placed in the singular, e. g., 10000 *arītu*, 10000 shields.

3. The distributive numeral is formed by means of the cardinal with the suffix *-šu*, e. g., *šinišu*, twice.

4. Ordinal numerals are treated as adjectives, e. g., *ina šatti šalultī*, in the third year.

§ 106. Vocabulary.

<i>mētiķu</i>	= course	<i>girru</i>	= expedition
<i>sisū</i>	= horse	<i>epištu</i>	= deed
<i>ṭābu</i>	= good	<i>ašru</i>	= place
<i>rūķu</i>	= distant	<i>šemū</i>	= to hear
<i>tukultu</i>	= help		

§ III. Exercises.

⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋, ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋
 ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋, ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋
 ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋, ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋
 ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋
 ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋
 ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋, ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋
 ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋
 ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋
 ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋ ⌋⌋⌋⌋

CHAPTER XXX

§ II 2. The Simple Sentence.

1. *Declaratory sentences* are common, e. g., *ilu damḡu*, god is gracious.

(1) The gender and number of the predicate are determined by the gender and number of the subject. There are, however, many exceptions.

(2) The object of a transitive verb may precede or follow it.

2. *Negative declaratory sentences* take the particle *lā*, e. g., *emūḡ lā nībi*, a countless army; *ul* is also used, e. g., *ul išemṃū*, they hear not.

3. *Prohibitive sentences* are expressed, (1) by *lā*, e. g., *lā tasakīp*, cast not down; (2) by *lu lā*, e. g., *šarru lu lā i-pa-laḡ*, let the king fear not at all; (3) by *a-a*, e. g., *ki-bi-ra a-a irši*, burial shall he not receive; (4) by *ē*, e. g., *ē tassahrē*, do not turn around.

4. *Optative and cohortative sentences* are expressed, (1) by *lū*, e. g., *lū baḡātā*, mayest thou be well; *li-ib-lu-ut* (for *lū ibluṭ*), let him live; (2) by *ī(ē)*, e. g., *ī nī-pu-uš šašma*, let us fight with each other.

5. *Emphatic sentences* are expressed by *lū*, e. g., *lū allik*, I certainly went.

6. *Interrogative sentences* are expressed by an enclitic *ū*, e. g., *i-zir-tu-ū ina libbi šaṭrat*, is a curse written thereon? The negative is *ul*, e. g., *ul a-na-ku-ū*, am I not?

7. *Relative clauses* are usually introduced by *ša*, the verb ending in a vowel, e. g., *ša itbalu*, who had carried off. Sometimes the *ša* is omitted, e. g., *bitu ēpušu*, the house which I built.

8. *Conjunctive relative clauses* are introduced by a conjunction (or preposition), the verb ending in a vowel, e. g., *ultu ēmedu mātašu*, after I had subdued his land.

9. *Conditional clauses* are usually introduced by the particle *šumma*, e. g., *šumma aššata mussu izīrma*, if a wife takes a dislike towards her husband. But the particle may be omitted, e. g., *šarru ana dīni lā īgul*, should the king not obey the laws.

§ 113. *The Compound Sentence.*

1. *Copulative sentences* are often placed side by side without any connecting particle. But when they are joined by a copula, the particle is *u* in nominal sentences, and *ma* in verbal sentences, e. g., *šunu liktūma anāku lum'id*, let them perish, but let me increase.

2. *Circumstantial clauses* are expressed by the present, the principal verb having an enclitic *ma*, e. g., *innabitma ibakam ziknāšu*, he fled, tearing his beard.

§ 114. *Vocabulary.*

<i>balātu</i> == to live	<i>šakānu</i> == to set
<i>šapāru</i> == to send	<i>magāru</i> == to be favourable
<i>maḳātu</i> == to fall, to overthrow	<i>ištāritum</i> == a goddess
<i>pašāru</i> == to annul	<i>taḥnū</i> == to approach
<i>ḳibītu</i> == command	<i>mašnū</i> == to forget
<i>amēlu</i> == man	<i>ardu</i> == slave
<i>agāru</i> == to hire	<i>mātu</i> == to die
<i>epištu</i> == deed	<i>šīru</i> == flesh (heart)

§ 115. *Exercises.*

𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴𐽵𐽶𐽷𐽸𐽹𐽺𐽻𐽼𐽽𐽾𐽿𐾀𐾁𐾃𐾅𐾂𐾄𐾆𐾇𐾈𐾉𐾊𐾋𐾌𐾍𐾎𐾏𐾐𐾑𐾒𐾓𐾔𐾕𐾖𐾗𐾘𐾙𐾚𐾛𐾜

ANALYSIS

eli preposition, against, on, upon, concerning.

šarrāni noun, plu. masc. of *šarru*, king, gov. by *eli*.

amēlu determinative for male persons.

kipāni noun, plu. masc. of *kipū*, governor, gov. by *eli*.

ša rel. pron. referring to *šarrāni* and *kipāni*.

kirib preposition, in, within.

mātu determinative for countries.

Muṣur Egypt.

upakidu third masc. sing. Pret. Paal, variant of *upakkid*,
from the verb *paḳādu*, to entrust, II, to install.

abu father.

banūa participle Qal, from the verb *banū*, to create, to beget,
with first per. sing. suff., my begetter.

ana preposition, to.

dāki infinitive, governed by *ana*, from the verb *dāku*, to slay.

ḥabāte infinitive, governed by *ana*, from the verb *ḥabātu*,
to plunder.

u conjunction.

ekēmu (for *ekēmu*) infinitive, governed by *ana*, from the verb
ekēmu, to seize.

illika third masc. sing. Pret. Qal, with overhanging *a* (see
p. 68) from the verb *alāku*, to go, to march. The sub-
ject of the verb is really *abu*.

šīruššūn preposition *šīr*, on, upon, against, phonetic *uš*, pron.
suffix *šūn*, them, for *ana šīri-šun*, see § 66, 4.

erūmma variant for *erūb + ma*. Third masc. sing. Pret. Qal,
from the verb *erēbu*, to go; with the conjunction *ma*.
The subject is *abu*.

uṣib third masc. sing. Pret. Qal from the verb *ašābu*, to
dwell, to settle. The subject is *abu*.

alu is determinative for cities. The next *alu* is an ideogram, meaning city.

ikšuduma third masc. sing. Pret. Qal from the verb *kašādu*, to conquer. The subject is *abu*. *ma* is a conjunction.

mišir construct of the noun *mišru*, border. It is dependent upon the following noun *mātu*.

ilu Ašur is the Assyrian name of Assyria, meaning, with *mātu*, the "land of the god Ašur".

ki is a determinative suffixed to names of places.

utirru third masc. sing. Pret. Paal from the verb *tāru*, to turn, II₁ to annex.

allaku noun in the absolute, messenger.

ḥanṭu adjective following its noun, swift, originally *ḥamṭu*.

ina kirib compound preposition, into.

illikamma, see above; the first *m* is a phonetic complement.

ušānnū third masc. sing. Pret. Paal from the verb *šanū*, to repeat, II₁ to inform.

iāti accusative of the pers. pron. first pers. sing.

ipšeti plu. of the noun *ipistu*, matter, thing.

annāti fem. plu. of the dem. pron. *annū*, this.

libbi noun from *libbu*, heart, with pron. suff. of first pers. sing.

igūgma third masc. sing. Pret. Qal from the verb *agāgu*, to be angry.

iššaruḥ third masc. sing. Pret. Nifal from the verb *šarāḥu*, to cry aloud, IV₁ to be stirred.

kabitti noun sing. with first pers. pron. suffix, from the noun *kabittu*, spirit.

ašši first sing. Pret. Qal from the verb *našū*, to left up.

kātā II-ia noun dual with first pers. pron. suffix; from the noun *ḫātu*, hand.

usalli first sing. Pret. Paal from the verb *salū*, II₁ to pray to.

Assurītu, the ending *itu* indicates a gentilic noun.

adkē first sing. Pret. Qal from the verb *dikē*, to summon.

emukia noun plu. from *emūku*, might, with first pers. pron. suffix.

širāte adjective plu., following its noun, from *štru*, high, supreme.

umallū third masc. plu. Pret. Paal from the verb *malū*, to fill.

uštēššera first sing. Pret. Ishtafal from the verb *ešēru*, III₂ to direct (the way). The final *a* is an example of the way in which all forms of the verb which end in a consonant may take one of the three short vowels *a*, *i*, or *u* as an overhanging letter; [but originally the forms ending in *a* are the modus of continuation (-ā from -an, comp. *illikam-ma* for *illikan-ma*). F. H.]

kaṭūa "in my hand", see § 66, 4; for *ana kaṭūa*.

ḥarrānu noun, direct object of the preceeding verb, meaning way.

This text is taken from Asurbanipal's Rassam-Cylinder, I, 57—68; repeated in p. 71 f.

CHRESTOMATHY

I

TITLES AND DEEDS OF HAMMURABI

𐎶 𐎠 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (2) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (3) 𐎶
 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (4) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 (5) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (6) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (7) 𐎶
 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (8) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 (9) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (10) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 (11) 𐎶 (12) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (13) 𐎶 𐎶
 𐎶 𐎶 (14) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (15) 𐎶 𐎶
 𐎶 (16) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (17) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 (18) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (19) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 𐎶 (20) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (21) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 𐎶 (22) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (23) 𐎶 𐎶
 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (24) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 (25) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (26) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 (27) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (28) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶
 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (29) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (30) 𐎶
 𐎶 𐎶 (31) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 (32) 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶

一、
 二、
 三、
 四、
 五、
 六、
 七、
 八、
 九、
 十、
 十一、
 十二、
 十三、
 十四、
 十五、
 十六、
 十七、
 十八、
 十九、
 二十、
 二十一、
 二十二、
 二十三、
 二十四、
 二十五、
 二十六、
 二十七、
 二十八、
 二十九、
 三十、
 三十一、
 三十二、
 三十三、
 三十四、
 三十五、
 三十六、
 三十七、
 三十八、
 三十九、
 四十、
 四十一、
 四十二、
 四十三、
 四十四、
 四十五、
 四十六、
 四十七、
 四十八、
 四十九、
 五十、
 五十一、
 五十二、
 五十三、
 五十四、
 五十五、
 五十六、
 五十七、
 五十八、
 五十九、
 六十、
 六十一、
 六十二、
 六十三、
 六十四、
 六十五、
 六十六、
 六十七、
 六十八、
 六十九、
 七十、
 七十一、
 七十二、
 七十三、
 七十四、
 七十五、
 七十六、
 七十七、
 七十八、
 七十九、
 八十、
 八十一、
 八十二、
 八十三、
 八十四、
 八十五、
 八十六、
 八十七、
 八十八、
 八十九、
 九十、
 九十一、
 九十二、
 九十三、
 九十四、
 九十五、
 九十六、
 九十七、
 九十八、
 九十九、
 一百。

[illegible]

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 (K 4931).

VII

AN OBSERVATION OF THE MOON

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 (K 716).

VIII

ASSYRIAN LETTERS

I.



















𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵
 𐎶𐎵 (K 551).

















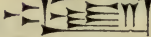

















*) For this form see the Glossary s. v. *maḫātu*.

SIGN LIST*)












































SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
1.	<i>aš, rum, dīl, tīl</i>	<i>ina, in</i> ; (), (), Aššur, the land of Assyria: it is used also for the god Aššur, also for <i>nadānu</i> , to give, and for <i>aplu</i> , son, heir; (), (), (), (), <i>kussū</i> , throne.
2.	<i>bal</i>	, sometimes used as sign for plural (e. g. , <i>šumāti</i> , lines); , <i>bārū</i> , seer; , <i>Idiklat</i> , the Tigris.
3.	<i>muk, muḫ, buḫ, puḫ</i>	
4.	<i>ba</i>	, <i>ḫāšu</i> . to give.
5.	<i>zu</i>	, <i>idū</i> , to know; <i>li'ū</i> , wise; , <i>apsū</i> , abyss.

*) The numbers are those to be found in DELITZSCH.

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
6.	<i>su, kus, kuš</i>	<i>mašku</i> , skin; <i>erēbu</i> , to increase;   , <i>ḫušāḫu, ḫušāḫḫu</i> , famine.
7.	<i>šin, šun, rug, ruk, ruḫ</i>	
8.	<i>bal, pal</i>	<i>palū</i> , year of reign; <i>na-balkutu</i> , to cross over; <i>enū</i> , to make void; <i>na-ḫū</i> , to pour out (a libation), to offer (a sacrifice); <i>šupēlu</i> , to conquer;   , the city <i>Aššur</i> .
9.	<i>ad, aṭ, at, gir</i>	<i>paṭru</i> , dagger;   , <i>aḫrabu</i> , scorpion; ()  , <i>birḫu</i> , lightning.
10.	<i>bul, pul</i>	(<i>pašāru</i> , to loosen.)
11.	<i>tar, kut, kud, ḫut, ḫut, šil, ḫaš, ḫaz</i>	<i>nakāsu</i> , to cut off; <i>pa-rāsu</i> , to decide; <i>sāḫu</i> , street.
12.	<i>an</i>	<i>ilu</i> , god; <i>šamū</i> , heaven;   , <i>anaku</i> , lead;   , <i>parzillu</i> , iron;   , <i>elū</i> , high;   , <i>atalū</i> , eclipse;   , <i>šēru</i> , field (orig. <i>Gir</i> or <i>Sumug</i> , the god of the field).

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
13. 		(  , <i>Aššur</i> , the god;   , <i>Aššur</i> , the city;   ( , <i>Aššur</i> , the country.
14. 	<i>ka</i>	<i>pū</i> , mouth; <i>šinnu</i> , tooth; <i>amātu</i> , word;   , <i>ḫibū</i> , to speak; <i>ḫibītu</i> , command;   ( , <i>suluppū</i> , date;   , <i>kišru</i> , battalion.
14 a. 		<i>šiptu</i> , incantation; <i>nadū</i> , to pronounce a spell.
15. 		<i>imtu</i> , breath;     , <i>kaššapu</i> , sorcerer;     , <i>kaššaptu</i> , sorceress.
17. 		<i>taḫāzu</i> , battle (comp. No. 71).
18. 		<i>lišānu</i> , tongue; ()  , <i>Šumēr</i> .
19. 	<i>nag, nak, naḫ</i>	<i>satū</i> , to drink.
20. 		<i>akālu</i> , to eat.
21. 	<i>er</i> (<i>rí</i> , see p. 70)	<i>alu</i> , city.
23. 	<i>ukkin</i>	<i>puḫru, unkennu</i> , totality, full strength.

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
37.	<i>mu</i>	<i>šumu</i> , name; <i>zakāru</i> , to name; <i>zikru</i> , name; <i>-ia</i> , first pers. pron.; in proper names, <i>nadānu</i> , to give; (), <i>šattu</i> , year; , <i>musarū</i> , inscription.
38.	<i>ka</i>	<i>ka</i> , a measure.
39.	<i>kad</i> , <i>kaṭ</i> , <i>kat</i>	
40.	<i>gil</i> , <i>kil</i>	
41.	<i>kat</i> , <i>kad</i>	
43.	<i>ru</i> , <i>šub</i> , <i>šup</i>	<i>nadū</i> , to cast; <i>šumḫutu</i> , to conquest.
44.	<i>be</i> , <i>bat</i> , <i>baṭ</i> , <i>bad</i> , <i>bit</i> , <i>mit</i> , <i>miṭ</i> , <i>mid</i> , <i>til</i> , <i>ziz</i>	<i>mātu</i> , to die; <i>mītu</i> , <i>pagru</i> , corpse; <i>dāmu</i> , blood; , <i>En-lil</i> , <i>Ea</i> .
45.	<i>na</i>	(), <i>narū</i> , inscribed stone tablet.
46.	<i>šir</i>	, <i>Lagaš</i> ; , <i>Šamaš</i> ; , <i>parūtu</i> , alabaster.
48.	<i>ti</i>	<i>laḫū</i> , <i>liḫū</i> , to take; (), <i>balātu</i> , to live.

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
49. 	<i>bar, (par), maš, mas</i>	<i>ašaridu</i> , chief; ( - )  , <i>Ninib</i> ;  -    , <i>Nergal</i> ;      , <i>Idiklat</i> , <i>Diklat</i> , Tigris.
51. 	<i>nu</i>	<i>lā, ul</i> , not; <i>šalmu</i> , image;     , <i>amēl urki, nukaribbu</i> , gardener;      , <i>Nu-</i> <i>dim-mud (Ea)</i> .
52. 		<i>šibtu</i> , revenue;   , <i>šuttu</i> , dream.
53. 	<i>kun, gun</i>	<i>zibbatu</i> , tail.
54. 	<i>ḥu, pag, pak, bag, bak</i>	<i>iššūru</i> , bird.
55. 	<i>nan, nam, sim</i>	<i>šīmtu</i> , fate; <i>paḫātu, pi-</i> <i>ḫātu</i> , district;    , <i>paḫātu</i> , gov- ernor;    , <i>si-</i> <i>nuntu</i> , swallow.
56. 	<i>ig, ik, iḫ</i>	<i>bašū, to be</i> ; ()  , <i>daltu</i> , door.
58. 	<i>mud, muṭ, mut</i>	
59. 	<i>rad, raṭ, rat</i>	
60. 	<i>zi</i>	<i>napīštu</i> , life;   , <i>imnu</i> , right; <i>kīnu</i> , true.

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
		𐎶𐎵, <i>Sin</i> ; 𐎶𐎵𐎶, <i>Bēl</i> ; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶, <i>Enlil</i> ; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, <i>Nippur</i> ; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶, <i>hazannu</i> , governor.
73. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	<i>dar</i> (rare)	
74. 𐎶𐎵	<i>šur, sur</i>	
75. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	<i>suḫ</i>	
76. 𐎶𐎵		𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, <i>Ištar</i> .
78. 𐎶𐎵	<i>sa</i>	
79. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	<i>kar, kan</i>	<i>eḫlu</i> , field.
80. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	<i>tik, tiḫ, (gu)</i>	<i>kišādu</i> , neck, bank; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, <i>gugallu</i> , director; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, <i>Kūtān</i> , Cuthah.
81. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	<i>ṭur, dur, tur</i>	
82. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵		<i>biltu</i> , tribute, talent.
83. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵		<i>dišpu</i> , honey
84. 𐎶𐎵	<i>gur, ḫur</i>	<i>tāru</i> , to turn; a measure.
85. 𐎶𐎵	<i>si</i>	<i>ḫarnu</i> , horn; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, <i>ešēru</i> , to be straight; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, <i>ištānu</i> , the North, Wind; 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, <i>šigaru</i> , lock, cage.

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
86.	<i>tar</i> (and comp. 241)	<i>burrumu</i> , brightly colour- ed; <i>birmu</i> , brightly col- oured cloth.
87.	<i>šak, šaḫ, sag, riš, riš</i>	<i>rīšu</i> , head; <i>ḫaḫkadu</i> , head; <i>ašaridu</i> , chief; <i>šaḫū</i> , ruler; <i>sikkū-ru</i> , bolt.
88.	<i>má</i>	<i>elippu</i> , ship; <i>ma-laḫu</i> , sailor.
89.	<i>dir, ṭir, tir, mal</i>	
90.	<i>tab, tap, dap, ṭab</i>	
91.		<i>arba'u, irbitti</i> , four; () (), <i>Arba'ilu</i> , Arbela.
92.	<i>tak, taḫ, tag, šum, šun</i>	<i>lapātu</i> , to turn, to over- throw.
93.	<i>ab, ap, eš</i>	
94.	<i>nab, nap</i>	
95.	<i>mul</i>	<i>kakkabu</i> , star.
96.	<i>ug, uk, uḫ</i>	
97.	<i>az, as, aš</i>	
98.		<i>erū</i> , copper.







































SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
100.		<i>bābu</i> , gate; , <i>abullu</i> , city-gate; () (), <i>Bā- bilu</i> , Babylon.
101. 		<i>Ninua</i> , <i>Ninā</i> , Nineveh.
102.	<i>um</i>	
103.	<i>dup</i>	<i>duppu</i> , tablet; <i>tabāku</i> , to pour out; , <i>dup-šimti</i> , tablet of destiny; () , <i>dup- šarru</i> , scribe.
104.	<i>ta</i>	<i>ištu</i> , <i>ultu</i> , from; , determinative af- ter numbers and meas- ures.
105.	<i>i</i>	<i>nā'idu</i> , <i>nādu</i> , exalted; () , <i>as- kuppu</i> , <i>askuppatu</i> , threshold.
107.	<i>kan</i> , <i>gan</i>	determinative after num bers (see 231); , <i>hegallu</i> , abun- dance.
	see	

	SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
108.		<i>tur</i>	<i>ṣaḫru</i> , <i>ṣiḫru</i> , small; <i>māru</i> , son; <i>aplu</i> , <i>māru</i> , son; <i>mārtu</i> , <i>bintu</i> , daughter; <i>mārūtu</i> , sonship.
109.		<i>ad</i> , <i>aṭ</i> , <i>at</i>	<i>abu</i> , father.
110.		<i>ṣi</i>	
106.		<i>ia</i>	
111.		<i>in</i>	
112.		<i>rab</i> , <i>rap</i>	
114.			<i>šarru</i> , king; <i>Marduk</i> .
115.		<i>šar</i> , <i>sar</i> , <i>šir</i> , <i>ḫir</i>	<i>šaṭāru</i> , to write; <i>kirā</i> , plantation; <i>kuṭaṣṣuru</i> , to collect, to rally.
116.			<i>dūru</i> , wall; <i>mītu</i> , dead.
117.		<i>se</i> , <i>šum</i>	<i>nadānu</i> , to give; <i>šūmu</i> , onion.
118.		<i>kas</i> , <i>raš</i> , <i>ras</i>	<i>ḫarrānu</i> , way; <i>girru</i> , campaign; <i>biru</i> , space of two hours.
120.		<i>gab</i> , <i>gaṣ</i> , <i>kaḫ</i> , <i>daḫ</i> , <i>duḫ</i> , <i>taḫ</i> , <i>tuh</i>	<i>irtu</i> , breast; <i>gabrū</i> , <i>māḫiru</i> , rival.

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
121.		<i>šēru</i> , field; <i>š̄r</i> , against.
122.	<i>daḥ, taḥ</i>	
123.	<i>am</i>	<i>rīmu</i> , wild ox;

	SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
139.			<i>imēru</i> , ass, a measure; <i>sisū</i> , horse; <i>parū</i> , mule; <i>gammalu</i> , camel.
140.			<i>arkū</i> , situated behind; future; <i>arki</i> , behind, after.
141.			<i>karānu</i> , wine.
142.		<i>uš, nit</i>	<i>šikaru</i> , male; <i>šuššu</i> , sixty.
143.		<i>iš, mil</i>	<i>epīru, ep̄ru</i> , dust.
144.		<i>bi, kaš, gaš, kas</i>	<i>šikaru</i> , date-wine; <i>kurunnu</i> , sesame-wine.
145.		<i>šim, rik, riḳ, rig</i>	<i>riḳḳu</i> , a sweet-smelling wood; <i>burāšu</i> , pine-tree.
146.		<i>kib, kip, ḳib, ḳip</i>	
147.		<i>tak, taḳ, dak</i>	<i>abnu</i> , stone.
148.		<i>kak, ḳaḳ, da</i>	<i>banū</i> , to build; <i>epēšu</i> , to make; <i>kalū</i> , all.
149.		<i>ni, zal, sal, šal, i, li</i>	<i>šamnu</i> , oil; <i>pētū</i> , porter. Comp. too <i>i-li</i> , my god.


































	SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
150.		<i>ir</i>	
151.		<i>mal</i>	
152.		(→ in)	<i>rapāšu</i> , to be broad; <i>rapšu</i> , broad; <i>rupšu</i> , breadth; <i>ummu</i> , mother.
153.			<i>kisallu</i> , platform; <i>šamnu</i> , oil.
154.			, <i>gušūru</i> , beam.
155.			<i>milku</i> , counsel.
157.		<i>dak, daḳ, tak, par</i>	
158.		<i>pa, ḫat, ḫaṭ</i>	, <i>ḫaṭtu</i> , sceptre; , <i>išsakku</i> , ruler; , <i>Nabū</i> , <i>elāt šamē</i> , the zenith.
159.			<i>paršu</i> , command.
160.		<i>šab, šap, sap</i>	, <i>Nusku</i> .
161.			() , <i>rē'u</i> , shep- herd.
162.		<i>sib, sip</i>	
163.		<i>iz, is, iṣ, giš</i>	<i>išu</i> , wood; <i>šutēšuru</i> , to direct (other wise) , <i>kakku</i> , weapon; <i>tukultu</i> , help; see ; , <i>uṣur-</i> <i>tu</i> , boundary, end, sculp- ture; , <i>šillu</i> ,

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
		shadow;   
		 , <i>sikkūru</i> , bolt; 
		 , <i>tuḫumtu</i> , <i>tuḫuntu</i> , <i>tuḫmatu</i> , opposition, battle;    , <i>Gibil</i> , fire-god; <i>iṣātu</i> , fire.
164. 		<i>alpu</i> , ox.
165. 	<i>al</i>	
166. 	<i>uḫ, up, ar</i>	<i>kibratu</i> , quarter of heaven.
167. 	<i>mar</i>	   () <i>māt amurrī</i> , the West- ernland;     , <i>amurrū</i> , the west- wind; see  .
168. 	<i>e</i>	 () <i>Bābilu</i> , Ba- bylon.
169. 	<i>duk, lud, luṭ, lut</i>	<i>karpātu</i> , pot, vessel.
170. 		<i>inbu</i> , fruit.
171. 	<i>un</i>	<i>niṣu</i> , people;    , <i>ṣigrēti</i> , women of the palace ( F. H.), syn.      .
172. 	<i>kid, kit, ḫid, ḫit, git, saḫ, siḫ, līl</i>	























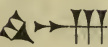



























SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
173.	<i>rid, rit, šid, šit,</i> <i>lak, laḫ, miš,</i> <i>miš, miš, kil</i>	<i>minātu</i> , number; (



















































	SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
194.		<i>ma</i>	, <i>mātu</i> , land; , <i>adanniš</i> , exceedingly; , <i>manū</i> , maneh.
195.		<i>gal, kal</i>	<i>rabū</i> , great; , <i>ušumgallu</i> , monster-viper; , <i>rab-kišir</i> , captain; , an officer (chief of the bakers); , <i>rab-šakē</i> , an officer (cup-bearer?); , <i>rab-ešrē-ti</i> , chief over ten, decurio; , <i>rab-āsē</i> , chief-astrologer.
196.		<i>bar</i>	<i>parakku</i> , shrine.
197.		<i>biš, piš, kir, gir</i>	
198.		<i>mir</i>	<i>agū</i> , crown; <i>izzu</i> , angry, terrible.
199.			() , <i>nāgīru</i> , commander.
200.		<i>bur, pur</i>	see (136)

	SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
201.			<i>bēltu</i> , lady.
202.			<i>arḫu</i> , yellow, green.
203.		<i>dub, tup</i>	
204.		<i>šá</i>	
205.		<i>šu, kat, ḫat</i>	<i>ḫātu</i> , hand; <i>ubā-nu</i> , finger; <i>Babylon</i> ; <i>napharu</i> , total; <i>ṣutšaḫē</i> , officer.
207.		<i>lul, lib, lip, lup, paḫ, nar</i>	<i>zammeru</i> , male musician; <i>zammertu, nārtu</i> , female musician; <i>šē-libu</i> , fox.
206.		<i>sa</i> (rare)	<i>damāḫu</i> , to be favourable; <i>gišimmaru</i> , date-palm.
208.			<i>ṣalmu</i> , image.
209.			<i>()</i> , Akkad (sometimes <i>Urartu</i> , Armenia).
210.		<i>gam, ḫam, gur</i> see 201 and 202	




























SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
211. 	<i>kur, mat, mad, šad, šaṭ, šat, lat, nat, nad, kin</i>	<i>mātu</i> , land, country; <i>ša- dū</i> , mountain; <i>kašādu</i> , to conquer; <i>napāḫu</i> , to shine forth; <i>šadū</i> , the east-wind.
212. 	<i>še</i>	<i>še</i> <i>u</i> , grain;  (   ), <i>magāru</i> , to be obedient to;     , <i>šamaš- šammu</i> , sesame-seed.
213. 	<i>bu, pu, sir, (šir), git, ḫit</i>	 ( ), <i>arku</i> , long.
214. 	<i>uz, us, uš</i>	
215. 	<i>šud, šut, sir</i>	<i>rūḫu</i> , distant.
216. 	<i>muš, šir</i>	<i>širu</i> , serpent;        , <i>mušruššū</i> , red dragon (comp. Revel. 12, 3).
217. 	<i>tir</i>	<i>kištu</i> , wood.
218. 	<i>te</i>	<i>temenu</i> , foundation-stone; <i>ṭaḫū. ṭeḫū</i> , to be near;   , <i>gallū</i> , devil;   , see 293.
219. 	<i>kar</i>	<i>kāru</i> , wall; <i>eṭēru</i> , to pro- tect.
220. 	<i>liš, lis</i>	

	SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
221.			a sign used for marking the division of words (orig. for equation).
222.		<i>ud, uṭ, ut, u, tu, tam, bir, par, pir, lah, lih, hiš, hiš</i>	<i>ūmu</i> , day; <i>ūmu</i> , dragon; <i>šamšu</i> , sun; <i>šītu</i> , exit; <i>pišū</i> , white; <i>ašū</i> , to go forth; <i>šīt šamši</i> , sun- rise; <i>erēb šamši</i> , sun-set; <i>šiparru</i> , bronze; <i>Larsam</i> ; <i>Sippar</i> ; <i>Purātu</i> , Euphra- tes; <i>urru</i> , light.
223.		<i>pi, tal</i> (rare), babyl. also <i>ya, yi, wa, wi</i> (later <i>ma, mi</i>)	<i>uznu</i> , ear.
224.		<i>lib</i>	<i>libbu</i> , heart; <i>liblīpi</i> , descen- dant; <i>Aššur</i> , the city Aššur.
225.		<i>uḥ</i>	<i>rū'tu, rūtu</i> , spittle.

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
226. 	<i>ṣab, ṣap, zab, bir, pir, laḥ, liḥ</i>	()  , <i>ṣābu</i> , warrior;  (), <i>ummānu</i> , host;   , <i>niraru</i> , helper.
		<i>pir'u</i> , offspring.
227. 	<i>zib, zip, šip</i>	
228. 	<i>ḫi, ṭi, šar</i>	<i>kiššatu</i> , host, the world;  (), <i>tābu</i> , good;   , the god Aš- šur;    () Assyria;   (), <i>Eridu</i> .
229. 	<i>'a, 'i, 'u, a', i', u'</i>	
230. 	<i>aḥ, iḥ, uḥ</i>	
231. 	<i>kam, ḫam</i>	determinative after num- bers (=  , comp. 107).
232. 	<i>im</i>	<i>šāru</i> , wind;       , <i>šātu</i> , south-wind;     , <i>iš- tānu, iltānu</i> , north-wind;     , <i>amurrū</i> , west - wind;     , <i>šadū</i> , east - wind;       , <i>imḫullu</i> , evil



































SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
		wind;   , the god <i>Adad</i> (babyl. <i>Ram-mān</i>);     , <i>irpitu</i> , <i>urpatu</i> , cloude;    , <i>nā'idu</i> , <i>nā-du</i> , exalted.
233.  	<i>bir</i> , <i>pir</i>	<i>sapāḫu</i> , to bring to naught.
234.  	<i>ḫar</i> , <i>ḫir</i> , <i>ḫur</i> , <i>mur</i> , <i>kin</i>	    , <i>šadū</i> , mountain-range.
235.  	<i>ḫuš</i> , <i>ruš</i>	<i>ruššū</i> , red; <i>izzu</i> , angry (and comp. 216).
237.  	<i>ṣun</i>	<i>ma'ādu</i> , <i>mādu</i> , many; sign of plural.
238. 	<i>u</i>	( )  , the god <i>Adad</i> or <i>Rammān</i> .
239.   	<i>muḫ</i>	<i>eli</i> , over, upon.
240.  		  , <i>Nergal</i> .
241.   	(comp. 86)	    , <i>ištar</i> , god- dess; <i>Ištar</i> .
242. 	<i>līd</i> , <i>līṭ</i> , <i>lūt</i> , <i>rim</i>	
243.   	<i>kir</i>	
244.   	<i>kiš</i> , <i>kis</i> , <i>ḫiṣ</i>	<i>kiššatu</i> , host, the world.
245.  	<i>mi</i>	<i>mūšu</i> , night; <i>šalmu</i> , dark.
246.  	<i>gul</i> , <i>kul</i> , <i>ḫul</i> , <i>sun</i>	

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
247.		<i>iršu</i> , couch.
248.	<i>nim</i> , <i>num</i> ; <i>tum</i> (rare)	(<i>Elam</i> .
249.	<i>tum</i>	
250.	<i>lam</i> , <i>lim</i> (?)	
252.	<i>zur</i> , <i>şur</i>	<i>Marduk</i> .
253.		(<i>niķū</i> , offering.
254.	<i>ban</i> , <i>pan</i>	<i>kaštu</i> , bow.
255.	<i>kim</i> , <i>gim</i> , <i>dim</i>	<i>kīma</i> , like, as.
256.	<i>ul</i>	
257.		<i>šēpu</i> , foot; (<i>šakkanakku</i> , <i>šak-</i> <i>kanaku</i> , governor; (<i>bones</i> ; <i>šēru</i> , field; <i>Nergal</i> .
258.		<i>kabtu</i> , heavy.
259.	<i>gig</i> , <i>kik</i>	<i>maršu</i> , sick.
260.	<i>ši</i> , <i>lim</i>	<i>īnu</i> , eye; <i>pānu</i> , face; <i>maḥru</i> , front; <i>amāru</i> , to see; (<i>amā-</i> <i>ru</i> , to see; (<i>abiktu</i> , defeat; <i>Ninib</i> , <i>Nergal</i> .

	SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
262.		<i>ar</i>	
263.			<i>tukultu</i> , help; <i>ittu</i> , sign.
264.			<i>damāku</i> , to be favourable; <i>damku</i> , favourable; <i>dumku</i> , <i>dunku</i> , favour; ()  , <i>damiktu</i> , mercy, favour.
265.		<i>u</i>	<i>u</i> , and;    , <i>ašūku</i> , a tree.
266.		<i>hul</i>	<i>limnu</i> , evil; ()  , <i>limuttu</i> , evil.
267.	 , 	<i>dī, ū</i>	<i>šalāmu</i> , to be complete; <i>šulmu</i> , prosperity;   , <i>daianu</i> , judge;   , <i>sattukku</i> , regular offering;   , <i>sanānu</i> , to equal;    , <i>Šul-</i> <i>mānu</i> , the god <i>Šulmān</i> .
268.	 , 	<i>tul, til</i>	<i>tilu</i> , mound.
269.		<i>ki</i>	<i>iršitu</i> , earth; <i>ašru</i> , place; <i>itti</i> , with;   , <i>dannatu</i> , distress;   , <i>šaplu</i> , under part, low;  

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
		(or \neg II) \neg II Δ , <i>Šumēr</i> ; \langle II \rangle , <i>šubtu</i> , dwell- ing; \langle II \neg , <i>šukultu</i> , weight(?).
270. \langle IIII \rangle		sign of repetition, <i>ditto</i> .
271. \langle II \rangle	<i>din, tin</i>	<i>balātu</i> , to live; \langle II \times \neg IIII \rangle \langle II \rangle , <i>Bābilu</i> , Babylon.
272. \langle II \rangle	<i>šik, šik, sik, zik,</i> <i>pik, pik</i>	var. of II.
273. \langle II \neg IIII \rangle	<i>dun, šul, sul</i>	
274. \langle II \rangle		<i>ellu</i> , bright; \langle II \neg II Δ , <i>ḫurāšu</i> , gold; \langle II \neg , <i>kaspu, šarpu</i> , silver.
275. \langle II \rangle	<i>pad, pat, pat, šuk,</i> <i>šuk</i>	<i>kurummatu</i> , food; \langle II \rangle \neg II Ψ , <i>nindabū</i> , free- will offering.
276. \langle II \rangle		<i>imnu</i> , right; \neg II \langle II \rangle , <i>ištar</i> , goddess, <i>Ištar</i> (number fifteen).
277. \langle II \rangle	<i>man, niš</i>	<i>šarru</i> , king; <i>Šamaš</i> (num- ber twenty).
278a \langle II \rangle	<i>eš, sin</i>	(\neg II) \langle II \rangle , <i>Sin</i> (number thirty); \langle II \neg , <i>purus-</i> <i>sū</i> , decision.
278b \langle II \rangle		(\neg II) \langle II \rangle , <i>Enlil</i> (number fifty).

	SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
279.	┆	<i>diš, tiš, tis, tiš,</i> <i>ana</i>	<i>ana</i> , to; <i>ištēn</i> , one; <i>enu-</i> <i>ma</i> , when; determina- tive before proper na- mes.
280.	┆┐	<i>lal, la</i>	<i>šaḫālu</i> , to weigh; <i>šimittu</i> , yoke; <i>kamū</i> , to bind, to catch. Comp. no. 269.
282.	◻	<i>kil, kil, gil, rim,</i> <i>rin, ḥab, ḥap,</i> <i>kir</i>	
283.	◻┐		┆┐ ◻, <i>nāru</i> , river.
284.	◻┐		┆┐ ◻, <i>narkabtu</i> , chariot.
285.	◻┐┐		┆┐ ◻┐┐, <i>iddū</i> , bitumen; ┆┐ ◻┐┐ ┆┐ ┆┐┐ ┆┐, <i>kupru</i> , bitumen.
286.	◻┐┐	<i>zar, šar</i>	
287.	◻┐┐┐	<i>u</i>	◻┐┐┐ ◻┐┐ ◻┐┐ ┆┐, <i>šēnu</i> , sheep.
288.	◻┐	<i>pu, ṭul</i>	<i>būru</i> , well, spring.
289.	◻┐┐	<i>bul, pul</i>	
290.	◻┐┐	<i>zuk, zuk, suk</i>	
291.	◻┐┐		<i>puḫḫuru</i> , to collect; ◻┐┐ ◻┐┐, <i>naḫḫaru</i> , whole, total.
292.	◻┐┐┐		<i>annanna</i> , "so and so".



SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
293. 	<i>me, šib, šip, sip</i>	 is sometimes used for  ;  , <i>simtu</i> , ornament (<i>simat</i> worthy of).
294.  , 	<i>meš, miš</i>	sign of the plural.
295. 	<i>ib, ip</i>	
296. 	<i>ku, dur, tuk</i> (rare), <i>tuš</i>	<i>tukultu</i> , help; <i>šubātu</i> , garment; <i>ašābu</i> , to dwell;    , <i>ulinnu</i> , a garment;   , <i>kakku</i> , weapon; <i>urkarinnu</i> , box-tree;    , <i>miṭṭu</i> , club(?).
297. 	<i>lu, dib, ṭib, tīb</i>	<i>šabātu</i> , to take; <i>šēnu</i> , sheep;   , <i>immeru</i> , lamb, sheep.
299. 	<i>ki, kin, kin</i>	<i>šipru</i> , letter; <i>mu'uru</i> , to send, to rule.
300. 	<i>šik</i>	<i>šipātu</i> , wool; <i>šārtu</i> , hair.
301. 		    , <i>erinnu</i> , cedar.
302. 	<i>šu</i>	<i>kiššatu</i> , host, the world;   , <i>Marduk</i> .
303.  	<i>di, ṭi</i>	<i>šiptu</i> , incantation.
		<i>šalāmu</i> , to be complete, etc.; see  , no. 267 see  .

































SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
304.		<i>šarāpu</i> , to burn.
305.		, <i>nīru</i> , yoke.
306.		<i>ḥidūtu</i> , joy.
307.	<i>šal, sal, rag, rak, min, mīm</i>	<i>sinniš, sinništu</i> , female, wife; , <i>nukurtu</i> , hostility; , see ; <i>limuttu</i> , evil; , <i>mīmma</i> , anything. Comp. too 171.
308.	<i>šu, rik</i>	
309.	<i>nin</i>	<i>bēltu</i> , lady; , <i>Allatu</i> , a goddess; , <i>Nin-lil</i> (wife of <i>En-lil</i>).
310.	<i>dam, ṭam</i>	<i>aššatu</i> , wife.
311.	<i>gu</i>	, <i>kussū</i> , throne; , <i>guzalū</i> , shepherd(?), messenger; , <i>Bau</i> .
313.		<i>naggaru, nangaru</i> , a work- man (smith?).
312.	<i>amat</i> (only in <i>Ti- amat</i>)	<i>amtu</i> , maid.




SIGN










SYLLABIC
VALUES



IDEOGRAMS


324. *ai*325. *za, ʃa*326. *ha*327. *gug**šik, šik, sik, zik,*
pik, pik

 *tiāmatu, tāmtu,*
tāmdu, sea;  ,
mālu, flood;  ,
ugāru, land;  ,
eḫlu, field;  ,
bakū, to weep; bikītu,
weeping;  , *nāru,*
river;    ,
Purātu, Euphrates; 
, see ; 
,  , see
;   ,
āsū, seer;  
, *nāk-mē, irriga-*
tor;   , *mār-*
šipri, messenger.

  , *Ai, a goddess.*

   , *uknū, lapis*
lazuli;    
, *šipru, a kind of*
lapis lazuli.

nūnu, fish;  , *halā-*
ku, to be destroyed.

see no. 272 (var. ).

SIGN	SYLLABIC VALUES	IDEOGRAMS
		<i>ḥammamu</i> , quarter of heaven.
328.	<i>tu</i>	<i>ṣiklu</i> , shekel.
329.		<i>šarru</i> , king.
330.	<i>ša, gar</i>	<i>šakānu</i> , to set; <i>šiknu</i> , image; <i>akālu</i> , food; <i>makkūru</i> , pro- perty; <i>kudur-</i> <i>ru</i> , boundary, service; <i>bušn</i> , pro- property; <i>mešrū</i> , wealth; (<i>šak-</i> <i>nu</i> , governor; <i>ḥattu</i> , sceptre.
332.	<i>ia</i> (number five)	<i>Igigi</i> , the spirits of heaven.
333.	<i>aš</i>	number six.

GLOSSARY

A

Abālu, to bring, III₂ *ussibil*
abātu, to do thoroughly, IV, to flee
abiktu, defeat
abītu, will, command
abu, father
adanniš, greatly
adi, together with, as far as
adi, compact
admānu, house
agāgu, to be enraged
agāru, to hire
aḥamiš, each other
aḥāzu, to hold
aḥinna = *aḥi*, side, and *anna*, this
aḥu, side
aḥū, hostile
akālu, to eat, food
alaktu, way
alāku, to go
alālu, to hang up
ali-ma, where?
allaku, courier
allu, a chain
amāru, to see
amātu, affair, word
amēlu, man
ana, to
annušim, now
aplu, son

aplūtu, sonship
apparu, swamp
arādu, to go down, set out
arba²u, four
ardu, slave
arḥu, month
arkānu, afterwards
ašābu, to dwell
ašar, where
asāru, to besiege (comp. *esēru*)
ašru, place
aššurītu, the Assyrian
ašū, go out, to go up
atāru, to increase (and comp. *šūturu*)
attūni, as for us

E

ebēru, to cross, III₂ to extend over
edu, alone, one
ēlēnū, upper
eli, more than
elū, to be high, to depart, II₁ to raise,
 III₁ to bring up
emēdu, II₁ to erect
emūku, force, army (comp. *imūku*)
epēšu, to do, make (comp. *ipīštu*)
epīru, dust, earth (comp. *ipru*)
epīštu, plu. *ipšatu*, deed
erēbu, to enter (comp. *irub*)
esēru, to besiege (comp. *asāru*)

ešēru, to guide, III₂ direct, make straight
eššūtu, newness
etēķu, to march (and comp. *metiķu*)
ezēbu, to leave, to deliver, III₁ to save
ezēzu, to make strong

I

idu, side
idū, to know
iḫzu, hilt
ikīmu, seize
ili, against
ilippu, ship
ilu, god
ilūtu, divinity
imūķu, power, force (comp. *emēķu*)
ina, in, with
īnu, eye
ipīštu, deed (comp. *epīštu*)
īpru, dust (comp. *epīru*)
iršitu, earth
irubma, *irumma*, comp. *erēbu*
īšaru, straight
īšāru, III₂ see *ešēru*
īšātu, fire
īškatu, fetter
iššūru, bird
ištaritum, a goddess
išteni'iu, I₃ to devise (of שעה)
išu, wood
ittu, with
iṭū, darkness

U

uba'i, of בעה, to seek (see *ba'ū*)
ullānu, without
ultu, out of
umā, so
ummānu, people, plu. troops
ummu, mother
ūmu, day
ūmu, *ina umēšuma*, at that time
umussu, daily

urḫu, road
urḫītu, green herb
urruḫiš, quickly
ušmānu, camp
uznu, ear

B

ba'ū, II₁ to seek
bābu, gate
bakū, to weep
balātu, live, spare
balkātu, III₁ to tear down
balṭu, alive
banat, mother
banū, to found, to build, to make
bašū, to be, to happen, III₁ place
battibatti, in the neighbourhood
bēlu, to take possession of, to rule; lord
bēltu, lady
biltu, present
bilu, to take possession of, see *bēlu*
birinni, between us
birītu, bond
birmi, variegated (stuffs)
biṭḫallu, saddle-horse
bitu, house
bubūtu, bread

G

gamru, complete
gaṭpu, feather
gašīšu, stake
gibšu, multitude
gimru, all
girru, expedition

D

dabābu, to device
dababtu, device
dagālu, to see
dagālu pan, to be subject to
dakū, to muster
dāku, to kill

daltu, door
damāku, to be favourable
damiḡtu, favour
damkaru, name of a profession
damku, favourable
danānu, might
dannu, mighty, strong
dannūtu, fortress
dārū, *ana dārātīm*, continuously, for ever
dikū, assemble
dīmtu, tears
dīnu, judgement
dumḡu, mercy
dunḡu, favour
dūru, wall

Z

za'ānu, to adorn (see *šānu*)
zaḡāpu, to set up (and II₁)
zakāru, to address, to speak
zanānu, to send rain
zikaru, man
zikru, name
zummū, deprived

II

ḡabātu, plunder
ḡadū, to rejoice
ḡalābu, cover
ḡamat, aid
ḡamtu, *ḡanṡu*, swift
ḡarādu, be victorious (?)
ḡarrānu, path, way (and *ḡarānu*)
ḡarū, to dig out
ḡaṡū, to sin
ḡiṡitu, sin
ḡubtu, plunder
ḡurāṡu, gold

T

tābtu, the good
tābu, to be pleasant, to be good
tābu, good

taḡū, to approach
teḡū, to draw near, to approach
tēmu, understanding, news
tīṡtu, clay
tuḡbu, joy, health

K

kabattu, liver
kabittu, mind
kakku, weapon, arms
kalālu, to fulfil
kalbu, dog
kalmatu, insect
kam, after ordinal numbers
kamāsu, *kamāru*, to take one's stand
kamū, to conquer, to take
kanāṡu, to prostrate, to submit
kānu, to stand
karābu, be propitious, bless, be gracious
kāru, wall
kaṡādu, capture, approach, conquer;
ik-ṡū-us-su-nu-ti for *ik-ṡū-ud-su-nu-ti*
katāmu, cover
kibratu, plu. *kibrāti*, region
kidīnu, protection
kīma, according to, like
kīpu, governor
kirbu, midst
kirū, park, plantation
kiṡādu, bank of a river
kiṡṡatu, hosts
kiṡtu, wood
kitru, assistance, aid
kurmatu, nourishment
kuṡer, becoming

L

labāru, to be old
labāṡu, to clothe
lapan, before
libbu, heart
limnu, evil
limuttu, evil

lišānu, tongue, speech
lubultu, clothing

M

ma'adiš, *ana ma'adiš*, in great numbers
ma'adu, much
ma'ādu, to swarm, to be many
ma'diš, much

mada(t)tu, tribute
magāru, to be favourable, to favour,
 to obey

maḥāru, to receive
maḥāšu, to smite, I₂ *imdaḥḥiṣ*, to fight
maḥazu, city, fortified-city

maḥḥūr, forward

maḥru, first, former

maḥātu, to fall, I₂ (*i-tu-ḫut* for *imtaḫut*)
 idem, III₁ to overthrow

mala, as many as
malāku, to counsel

malū, to fill

mama, any

mamītu, oath

mana, maneh

mandatu, gift

manma, any

manū, to number, to count

markasu, cord

maršu, sick

mārtu, daughter

māru, II₁ to send

māru, son

maṣartu, a guard, watchman, observation

mašāru, II₁ to leave

maškanu, station, place

mašku, skin

maštitu, a drink

mašū, to find

mašū, to forget

mātu, to die

mātu, land

me, enclitic particle

mētiḫu, course (comp. *eṭḫu* and *mitiḫu*)

migru, darling

milammu, lustre

milku, counsel

mīni, how?

mišru, territory

mitiḫu, progress (comp. *metiḫu*)

mītu, the dead

mū plu. *mē*, water

muḥḥu, top part

mušarkis, doer (from *raḫāsu*)

mušpalu, depth

mūšu, an exit

mušu, night

mūtu, death

N

nabalu, dry land, island

nabālu, to destroy

nabnītu, creation

nabū, to call, name

nadānu, to give

nadū, cast down

nakaru, foe, enemy

naḫāru, destroy, lay waste

naḫāsu, to cut down

nakiru, enemy

naḫbašu, garment

namāru, to be bright

namrīru, brilliance

napīštu, life

narāmu, beloved

narāru, help

narkabtu, plu. chariot

nāru, river, canal

nasāḫu, drive away

našāḫu, to kiss

našāru, to keep, observe, keep watch,
 guard

našāšu, to move (?) p. 80, line 23

našū, to lift up

nazāzu, to stand (still), to station

nīḫu, peaceful, fem. *nīhtu*

nindaggara, see *magāru*

nīru, yoke
nīšu, people, men
nūru, light

S

saḥāpu, to cast down
saḥāru, III₂ to surround
sakāpu, to cast down
salū, to pray
saḥānu, to overcome
sikkuru, bolt
simtu, insignia
sippu, threshold
sisū, horse
sittu, rest
sūku, street
surratu, sedition

P

padanu, way
pagru, corpse
paḥādu, to grant, to appoint
palāḥu, to fear
palū, year of reign
panū, face, former
parṣu, command
parū, mule
parzillu, iron
pašāḥu, be at rest
pašāru, to annul
paṭāru, to release
paṭru, dagger
pētū, porter
piḥātu, prefect
piḥittu, appointment
pitū, to open
pū, mouth
puluḥtu, fear
purussū, decision
pūtū, face, entrance

Š

šabātu, to take, to grasp, to set forth
šābē kidinni, temple-servant
šābu, warrior, servant, soldier, man
šalmu, image
šalū, II₁ beseech
šamādu, to yoke
šānu, II₁ to adorn, to favour (or *za'ānu*)
šarāḥu, IV₁ was angry
šātu, *ūm ši'āte*, days of old
šeḥēru, to be young
šiḥru, small
širu, a plain
širu, noble
širuššun, against them
šubātu, garment

K

kabal tāmtim, midst of the sea
kablu, fight
kabū, *kibū*, to speak, utter, say
kaḥḥadu, head
kaḥḥaru, place, ground
kapādu, to plan
kāpu, to entrust to
karābu, to draw near; a battle
kāšu, to present
kātu, hand
kibitu, to command
kibū, to speak

R

rabū, great
rakābu, to ride
rakāsu, to bind (and comp. *mušarkis*)
rakbu, messenger
ramānišu, himself
ramū, to place
rāmu, to love, III/II₁ incline unto com
 passion
raṣṣu, broad
rašū, to grant, show
rašubtu, might

rēšu, head, summit
rimu, grace
riksu, bond
rittu, hand
rubū, prince, fem. *rubātu*, princess
rūku, distant
rukūbu, carriage

Š

ša, as (it appeareth), who
ša'ālu, to ask
šabāru, to shatter
šadū, *satū*, mountain
šaḥātu, to strip
šakānu, to set, to place
šaknu, governor
šaḫū officer, see *šupāru*
šalālu, to carry off, to plunder
šalāmu, to be well, to prosper
šalātu, to pierce
šallatu, spoil, booty
šalmiš, peacefully
šalpūtu, misfortune
šamū, heaven
šanitu, time, repetition
šanū, another
šanū, declare, II₁ to inform
šapāḥu, to spread
šapāru, *šapāru*, to send
šaplū, lower
šarāku, to grant
šarāpu, to burn
šarratu, queen
šarru, constr. *šar*, king
šarrūtu, royalty
šašmu, battle
šaṭāru, to write
šatū, to drink
šēlibu, fox

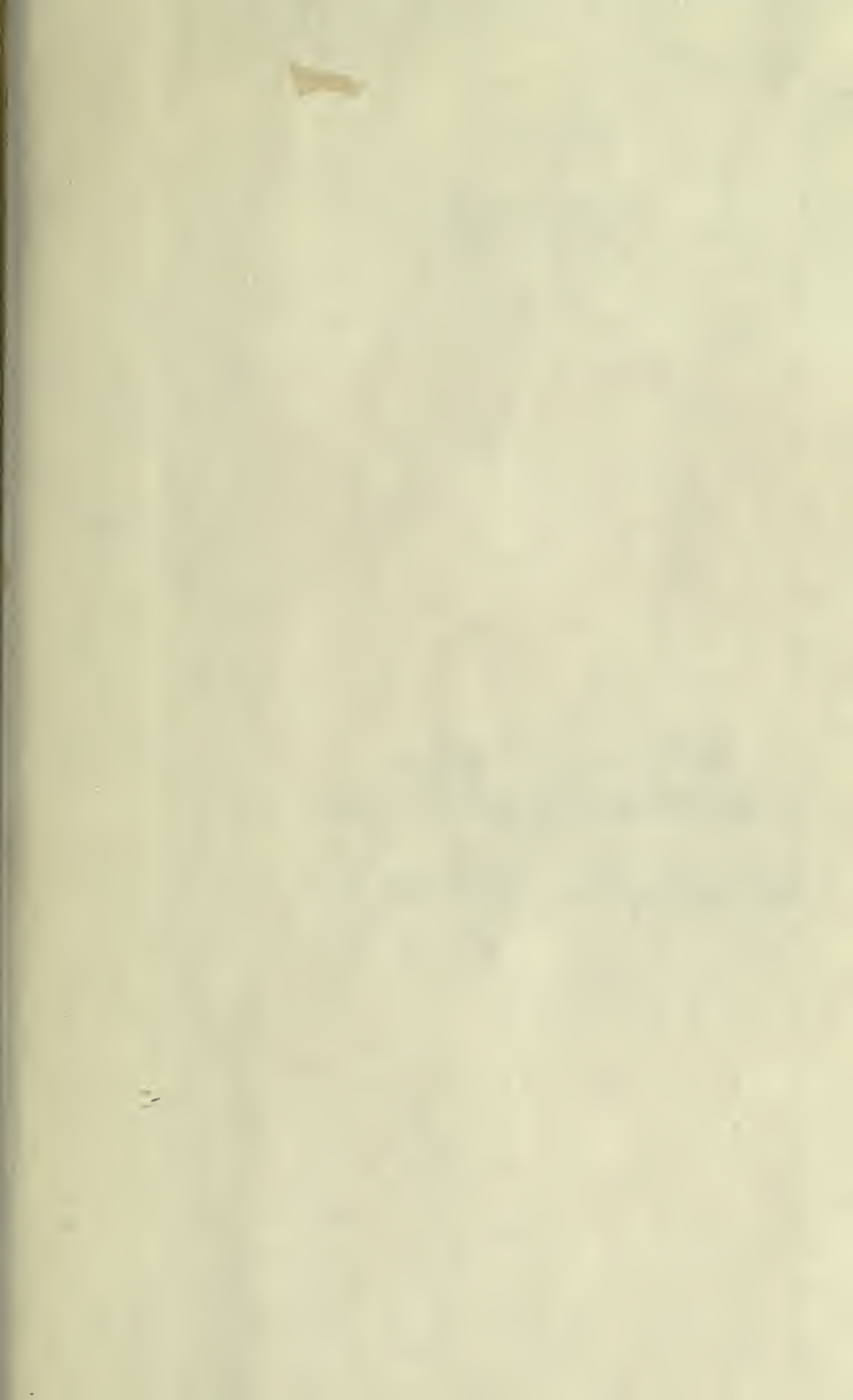
šemū, to hear (and *šimū*)
šēpu, foot
šibbu, girdle
šimtu, fate
šimiru, a ring
šimū, to hear, see *šemū*
šipru, a dispatch
šiptu, incantation
šipu, foot (see *šēpu*)
širu, flesh (heart), body
šubtu, constr. *šubat*, dwelling, seat
šukalulu, to swing
šulmu, peace, safety, well
šumma, if
šumu, name
šuparšaku (or better *šūl-šaḫē*), general
šupāru, ruler
šurbū, exalted
šūru, ox
šūtu, belonging to, see *šupāru*
šūturu, mighty (comp. *atāru*)

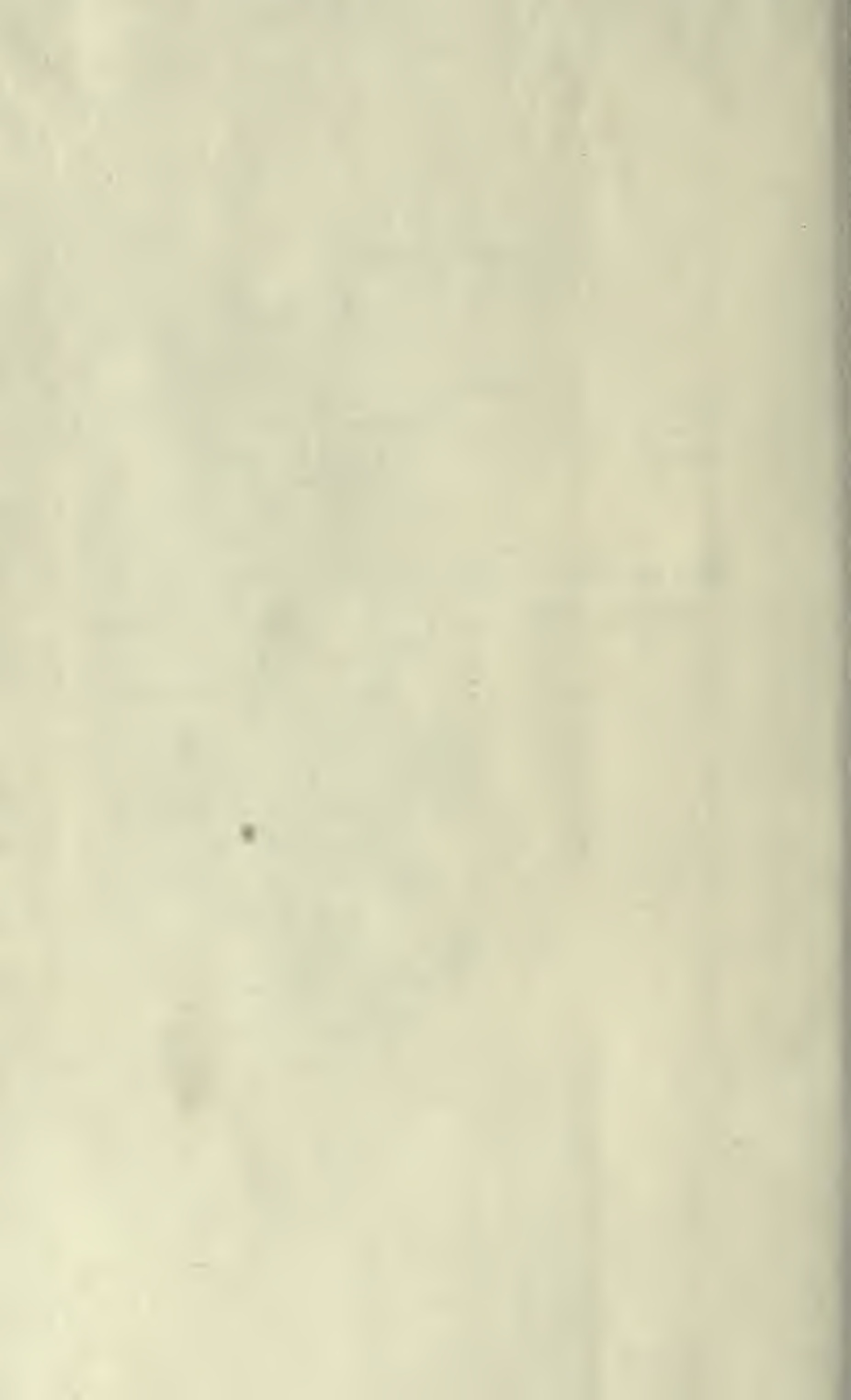
T

tabāku, to pour out
taḥazu, battle
taḫtū, overthrow
takālu, to trust
tamāḥu, to seize, to hold
tamartu, gift
tāmtu, *tāmdu*, sea
tāru, return, to turn, to fall; II₁ add
tenišētu, mankind
tēslitu, *tešlitu*, prayer
tībū, to rise, to come
tībūtu, the advance
tidūku, warrior
tillu, pit
tukultu, help

CORRIGENDA

- Page 14, l. 11, for עֶרֶשׁ read עֶרֶשׁ.
- „ 15, l. 9, for אֶרְבַּע read אֶרְבַּע.
- „ 16, § 16, l. 6, for contraction read harmony.
- „ 19, § 19, l. 8, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 ; l. 11, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 ; and
for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 ; l. 12, for transscription read transcription.
- „ 23, l. 3, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 ; also l. 4.
- „ 24, 4, l. 1, for in read is.
- „ 26, § 37, l. 12, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 ; for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 31, l. 2, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 ; l. 4, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 33, l. 6, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 37, l. 9, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 39, § 55, l. 5, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 42, § 61, l. 9, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 43, l. 24, for *ibnikunā* read *ibnikunū*.
- „ 44, l. 3, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 49, § 78, l. 11, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 53, l. 4, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 55, § 96, l. 5, before 𐤀𐤓𐤕 insert 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 62, l. 4, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 64, l. 2, for 𐤀𐤓𐤕 read 𐤀𐤓𐤕 .
- „ 67, l. 29, for left read lift.





SEP 12 1986

SEP 12 1986

**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
